WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BLVI.

VOL. IX NO. 237 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3817	16th Nov.	6th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	28th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th ,,	12th ,,
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	8th ,,	20th ,,

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
10th December.	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th ,,	MOREA	10,890
24th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,,	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NALDERA*	15,825
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, EGYPT } * Through steamers from Australia. Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
29th November	NEVASA	9,071
13th December	NEURALIA	9,082
26th ,,	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA*	8,288
23rd ,,	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	8,600
20th ,,	"DOMALA"	—
12th March	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th ,,	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922		
	NARKUNDA	
27th Jan.	MANTUA	Do do
24th Feb.		Do do
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.
ABOUT 10TH DEC., DILWARA

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
9th Dec. ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct,
12th ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports,
8th ,, ..	CHAKDARA ..	Karachi & Pt. Guit
10th ,, ..	TAROBA ..	Karachi only passengers embark 2-12
9th Dec. ..	MERKARA ..	Busrah direct
14th Jan. ..	VARSOVA ..	East & S. African

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 143.
Telephone No. 1330.

SAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
SALAY MARU	T. Saito	27th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec
MEDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec,	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS,
Rs. 3405.
Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay
5%
interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.
ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit		
.50	Interst	2370.60	19th Year
		190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Intrest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		

and so on

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405. For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,501	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 60 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	58,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,250
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)
AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation. Limited The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
F. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and [illegible]
[illegible], Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents,
[illegible], Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES—MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 2

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to KEMP & Co Ltd., Charni Road.
A R 2163

WANTED—PROOF READER, LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS, good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry. Apply KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY, Parel.
A R2140

WANTED—A SALESMAN in Mill, Gin Machinery and Stores line. Apply with least salary expected to Box No. 7466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2103

WANTED.—An experienced Mechanical Engineer for a large Mill in Bombay. Apply Box No. 7477. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2134

WANTED—A TYPIST, well vereed in correspondence with general knowledge of shipping business. Apply to Box No. 7471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2122

WANTED—A SHOP ASSISTANT, well up in correspondance. Apply to CHUONILAL CHHAGANLAL, Watch and Clock Merchants, 88, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
R 2110

WANTED AT ONCE—A TYPIST knowing English and Gujrati correspondence. Apply personally to AMERSEY KHIMJI & Co., Varjivan Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay
A R2144

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of a very profitable Limited Company. Pay and Commission. Apply Box No. 7484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2153

WANTED—SALES MANAGER for the sale of cars. Apply immediately with full particulars to the Agents, THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R11530

WANTED—L. M. E. knowing English correspondence and office work. Hindu gentleman preferred. Apply personally to THE IMPERIAL MACHINE CO., near Parsi Statue, Bombay.
A R2155

WANTED—Some CLERKS, for spare time work at Bombay and Poona. For particulars see personally, between 1 and 4 p.m. B. WALWEKER, opposite Prathana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay and 23, Main Street, Poona
A R2158

WANTED—A live CANVASSER with thorough knowledge of the Printing and Zinco block-making trades. Good commission. Apply Box No. 7467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11489

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply or see personally with testimonials to Messrs. CALIANJI DAMODER & CO., at 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R207

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS sell shares of the Jewel Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., managed by very strong and influential Board of Directors. Apply to K. L. GODHA, Secretary, Delhi.
A C11431

WANTED for immediate employment STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, DESPATCHER, HEAD CLERK, ACCOUNTANT, BILL CLERK. Preference will be given to Bombay side men, appointment will be subject to the terms of the Bureau. For terms apply to THE MANAGER, National Employment Bureau, Delhi.
A R2151

WANTED A PREACHER, knowing Marathi and Gujarathi well, for carrying on Congress Propaganda in the Bombay Suburbs. Persons with previous experience need only apply, stating salary, to the SECRETARY, The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay.
A R2104

WANTED—A TRAVELLING CANVASSER by an English Importing Firm, knowing fluent Sindhi and Urdu, for Upper India; after training in Bombay districts will be attached to Agents at Karachi. Salary Rs. 50 monthly, plus train fares and Rs. 2 daily batta. Apply Box No. 7480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2144

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a Typist SPARE TIME WORK either in morning or in eveing. Apply Box No. 7483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2150

AN experienced Share Transfer CLERK with knowledge of Accounts, desires employment of any nature. Apply Box No. 7481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2145

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 80 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
C R 2088

FLAT facing Hornby Road, well ventilated, monthly rent Rs. 32 only. Premium desired. Only Hindus need apply to Box No. 7475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2131

TO BE LET—3 commodious rooms for Parsis only, well ventilated open on all sides in good locality. Apply personally to Mr. E. S. VAKIL No. 4, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
C R2146

FOR RENT.—Strong Newly Built Fire proof GODOWNS and front Shops with Electric Fittings near Wari Bunder (Sandurst Road) in "SHERIFF MANSION" Rent very Moderate. Apply Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons, 49, Nishanpada Road, Bombay. (Tel. No. 2882.)
C R2133

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
A E1904A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWNS of different sizes at Nesbit Road, Mazagon inquire care of the Yerkshire Insurance Co., No. 78 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2162

ROOMS available for gentlemen and respectable families at Matheran, Pinto and Savoy Hotels. Special accommodation for respectable Hindoos. Apply MANAGER, Matheran.
C R2093

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1904

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,250 square feet, fit for a workshop or a mall factory, attached to the Hind Button factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
B C11186

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At Thakurdwar Road, Bhai Jiwanji Galli. House No. 4. Apply to CURSAMDAS GOKULDAS, near Mulji Jetha Market.
G R2159

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

B.S.A. 4 Cylinder, 4 seater, MOTOR CAR in good running order, just overhauled and painted, price Rs. 5,000. Can be seen at Ballard Road on application to CHIEF ENGINEER, Bombay Port Trust.
JA R11529

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A WROUGHT IRON CHIMNEY of 48 ft. by 30 ins. Diameter into three pieces of 16 ft. long, Thickness ¼ ins., 2/8 ins., 1/8 ins. If Boiler Flues of this Diameter are available. Quote prices. O. KRISHNAMOORTI, Adoni, 14/11/21.
J R2155

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

COACH BUILT PERAMBULATORS, latest design to be DISPOSED OF on account of the Consignee. Single piece offered. N. D. PATEL, Princess Street.
J R2450

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C11677

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—A POWER DRIVEN STAMPING MACHINE, Disc cutter, and drawing—Trimming Lathe for Hollow-wares Quote with particulars. BHATTACHARYA 50, Sukea Street, Calcutta.
K C11504

WANTED TO BUY—One SECONDHAND OIL ENGINE, 12-15 horse power. Please quote the lowest price with full particulars to the INDIA AGENCY CO., LTD., 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R2126

WANTED—MORTAR MILL, 5 ft. or 6 ft. diameter, with or without Oil Engine and saw bench 30in. "Tiger" Stone Crushing Mill. Apply Box No. 7479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2141

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE—A First Year Science Course has been started at the above College on Tardeo Road this term, the principal subjects taught being Physics, Mathematics and English. This will enable the students to join the Chemistry Class next June. Fresh students should see the Principal. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, Principal.
M R2132

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
G R 1937

PERSONAL.

RECEIVED Rs. 198. Pay the Rs. 200 to any Charitable Institute. Please send Rs. 600 quick, so as to avoid further trouble and delay. SEWARAM RAMCHAND.
R2144

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A CARD OF MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE. Offers are invited by the end of this month. Apply to the address given below O. KRISHNAMOORTI, Adoni, 14th November, 1921.
T R2154

WANTED TO SELL—FEDERAL LORRY of 1½ ton in working order, only few months used. Apply for informations to "THE KELA OIL COMPANY", Khamgaon (Berar).
T R2157

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good Insurance, Industrial or any paying side lines for an influential and energetic firm in Madras. Best references. Apply L. K. c/o MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WOOLLEN BLANKETS—Of pure soft sheep wool. Extraordinary Class, 9¼ feet by 6½ feet, Rs. 15; Special class, 8½ feet by 6 feet, Rs. 10; First Class, 8 feet by 6 feet Rs. 7; Superior Class, 7½ feet by 5½ feet, Rs. 6; Second Class, 7½ feet by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium Class, 7 feet by 4½ feet, Rs. 3-8; Cheap Class, 6½ feet by 4½ feet, Rs. 2-8. H. H. GUPTA & Co, P. O. Jamhor (Gaya), India.
T R2137

175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4889
W

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—For your requirements of Kashmir Tweed (Puttoo), Pushminas, Alwans, Embroideries, Shawls, Ring Shawls, Carpets, Gilgit Snow Boots, Chaplis, Leather Hand Bags, Wood Carvings, Papier Machie articles, Precious Stones, etc. and everything of Kashmir, please write to us. We alone can supply your requirements at Kashmir prices inclusive of postage and packing. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir.)
T R2156

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	125
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225. Policy,	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	280
Remington 10, Visible. 130, 225. Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	230

Best Quality Ribbons, Carbons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Patit Institute. Hornby Road

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.),
Homoeopathic Physician,
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street,
Kalbadevi Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

1. To receive the Liquidator's report.
2. To pass the accounts of the liquidators from 15th November, 1920 to 31st October, 1921.
3. To consider the remuneration of the Liquidators in view of the appointment by the shareholders of three liquidators in place of the original two liquidators
4. And to transect such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Liquidators.

VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
LESLIE BLUNT,
MATHURADAS VISSONJI,
Liquidators.

10, Homji Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.
R2165

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.
SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS
AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry.	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc.		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.
60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
CHEQUERED BLANKETS
47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.
HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply delivery, erection and testing at Jullundur City of Electrical Plant for the Jullundur Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Jullundur City Printed Specification can be had from the JOINT SECRETARY on payment of Rs. 10 per copy in cash.
TA C2135

THE HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LTD. INDORE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the building work amounting approximately between 4 and 5 lakhs of rupees of the spinning and weaving sheds of the proposed extension to the Hukamchand Mills, Ltd., Indore, forms for which could be had in the office of the Mills on payment of Rs. 2. Tenders together with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash will be received in the office of the Mills up to the 20th December, 1921, and they will be opened on the 21st December, 1921. The terms of the tender could be seen at the Mills office.
SAROOPCHANDJI HUKAMCHANDJI & CO.,
Agents.
Indore, 29th November, 1921.
TA R2152

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road on the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the care of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturadys between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.
TA C11286

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3773 in The Finlay Mills, Limited (Bombay), standing in the name of H. P. Stringfellow and A. G. Grey, has been LOST. Hence the public are cautioned against dealing with this share.
For The Finlay Mills, Limited,
Per Pro. James Finlay & Co., Limited,
AGENTS.
C11521

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANPATRAO PURSHOTUM CHOWDHARI, of Borivli Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the whole of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in, to or upon the same or any part thereof by way sale, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, license, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed with out regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant batty land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Gorai Road, in Borivli in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 8 gunthas or thereabouts bearing Entry No. 22 Survey No. 7 Pot No. 3 and assessment Rs. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the lands of Dhakoo Pandoo and the Government, on or towards the West partly by the lands of Moroo Hulia and partly of Kerroo Chambar, on or towards the North by the lands of Moroo Hulia and the Gorai Road, on or towards the South partly by Government land and partly by land of Hiroo Dama.

Dated at Bombay this 5th day of Dec. 1921.
HORMUSJI B. PATELL.
Purchaser's Vakil.
Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
Bombay.
C11517

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS LAVJI has purchased the undermentioned property from Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 969 of 1921 filed by J. J. Silvester D'Souza and others against Miguel Vincente and others at an auction sale held on 30-11-1921. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperance are the Fazandars together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel, Gaiwady, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty and one-ninth sq. yards or thereabouts in the island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3818 and Street No. 150 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a sweeper passage partly belonging to the hereditaments intended to be hereby granted and partly belonging to the house of Edulji Sorabji, on or towards the South by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Mangesh and Balaji Devji and on or towards the East by the passage leading from Gaiwady Street.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1921.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11520

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

H. B. WARING Co.,
To-Night Wednesday Dec. 7th
at 9-30 p. m.
The Gr at Comedy Success of Fine London Theatres.
"Mr. Pim Passes By"
By A. A. Wilone of "Punch."
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Cinematinee at 6-30 p. m.
Victoria Cross
Famous Novel.
"FIVE NIGHTS."

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
For The First Time in Bombay
"A DAY'S PLEASURE"
BY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and other interesting films including
TOM SANTSCHI,
IN
"THE DEATH TRAP"
A Vigorous Western Masterpiece.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Great Mythological Indian Drama:
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA
'JAGAT JANANI JAGADAMBA'
The Story of the WORSHIP of
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
MA DURGA
Adapted for the Screen and Produced on a Magnificient Scale. A Super Cinematographic Gem featuring. Well-known Indian Artistes

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A Pathe Serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
THIRD WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 6th The Midnight attack.
" 7th The Double game.
THE IMPOSTER
Western drama in 2 Reels
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m,
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Alexandra Cinema

The thril a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The un rowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idolol the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
A Serial sensation of serials. se ial that will make you tingle to the tune of it. Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

TO DAY AND THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production by the Hindustan Film Company.
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
POONDALEEK!
(6 Parts—6000 Feet.)
A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at :
5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
to have a hearing of all the
THREE METHODS OF HINDI, KARNATIC, AND WESTERN MUSIC
by efficient Masters and specialists in the
FOURTH MUSICAL CONFERECEN of the
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
to be held in the spacious Pandal erected in its premises
SHRI RAM CHOWK?
Sandhurst Road, Bombay,
on the 10th, 11th, 12th. and the 13th December 1921.
Distinguished Musicians from all parts of India are going to take part in the Conference.
For particulars see Handbill
SECRETARY,
Fourth Musical Conference,
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5931.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
PUNDLIC
BY
The Kohinoor film Co.
PUNDLIC
A socio-relegious drama, the most opportune picture that cuts deep into one of the gravest problems of the day—the problem of eradicating drink evil from the renowned land of Aryavart.
PUNDLIC
a vigorous drama depicting the evils brought about by social vices the wine and the woman
PUNDLIC
A Mythological Marvel.
Shows at; 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices

Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week.
A Superb British Actors' Photoplay
"THE LADY CLARE"
(Six parts—6,000 feet.)
adapted for the Screen from the World famous ballad of
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON
Featuring Mary Odette and Charles Quartermaine
A Comedy in the Programme.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

Last week
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
100 ANIMALS 25 ARTISTS
LOCATION :
Daily at
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
9-30 P. M.
Matinee Shows on Wednesday
Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.
Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Many other choicest and palatable varieties.
No fresh recommendation needed.
Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.
We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.
THE
Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "A" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11522

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "B" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11523

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to prevent rioting in the "C" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11524

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "D" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11525

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "E" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11526

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "F" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11527

NOTICE.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (ACT V OF 1898).

WHEREAS complaints have for some time past been received of certain acts, namely obstruction, annoyance and injury by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of liquor shops and interfering with persons frequenting such shops or lawfully employed in the management of such shops and by persons in these and other manners picketting such shops;

And whereas such acts have culminated recently in danger to human life and safety and in serious disturbances of the public tranquillity and rioting including the destruction, burning or looting of a large number of liquor and other shops;

And whereas speedy remedy and immediate prevention is in my opinion necessary in order to secure human life and safety and to preserve the public tranquillity and to prevent rioting in the "G" Ward of the City of Bombay.

Now therefore, I, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in exercise of the powers under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, hereby direct such persons in particular and the public generally to abstain from such acts in respect of liquor or any other shops when frequenting the shops, streets or markets of the said Ward of the City of Bombay under penalty of prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code or other relevant provision of the Criminal Law.

CHUNILAL H. SETALWAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1921.

C11528

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai GOKIBAI, widow of Thakar Dnagersey Vasoo, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HANSRAJ CANJI, of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khan Bazar, outside the Fort, executor according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of December, 1921.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C11532

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED,

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., will move to No. 84, Esplanade Road, with effect from MONDAY, 12th December, 1921. A Branch Office will open at the present address—32, Nicol Road, at a date, which will be notified later.

J. C. SWAN,
Manager.

C11518

NOTICE.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the notice dated the 1st day of December 1921 under the signature of Jamnali Ebrahim and others appearing in the local papers, intimating that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. at the office of Mr. Nurmahomed Kadir Shaik at No. 2, Dalal Street, Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay, for the objects therein mentioned, and with reference to the allegation therein made that the said meeting was convened because the Directors of the Company had failed to proceed to cause such a meeting to be held within 21 days from the 3rd day of November, 1921, on which day certain persons had deposited at the Registered Office of the Company a Requisition requiring the Directors to proceed to convene such meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN for the information of Shareholders and others concerned that the Directors were advised that as the objects mentioned in the said Requisition were vague and indefinite the said requisition did not give fair notice of the matters to be dealt with at the meeting required to be called, and that the Solicitors for the Company wrote to the Solicitors for the requisitionists, requiring the requisitionists to set out clearly and definitely the said objects and intimating that on the same being done the necessary meeting would be convened, and that the requisitionists failed to set out the said objects clearly and definitely and notwithstanding such failure they have proceeded to convene a general meeting of the Company as hereinbefore stated and without the right of convening such meeting having accrued to them.

AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER NOTIFIED that the action of the requisitionists in calling such Extraordinary General meeting under the circumstances aforesaid is entirely illegal and that all proceedings taken and resolutions passed there at will not be considered binding upon the Company.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
S. J. GAITONDE,
Secretary, The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd.

C11531

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai GOKIBAI, widow of Thakar Dnagersey Vasco, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HANSRAJ CANJI, of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khan Bazar, outside the Fort, executor according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of December, 1921.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C11532

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 5209.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET, KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY the 10th day of December 1921 at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294, Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Natha on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at the Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S .T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

BENNETT & CO

120 Apollo Street, Fort

On SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office sigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ANZORA CREAM AND ANZORA VIOLA, FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account risk of the concerned the following.

1 case feeding bottles.

On account and risk of the International Trading Co.

13 cases containing Anzora cream and Anzora Viola as per invoices of the Anzora Perfumery Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT DELISLE ROAD NEAR LOWER PAREL STATION.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at DeLisle Road near Lower Parel Station, the following:—

Serial No. 1 case No. 15 (DeLisle Road) Ward No. 2304 (J), Street No. 2 a frame building of two stories.

Serial No. 2 case No. 22 (DeLisle Road) Ward No. 2272-73 (4) Street No. 336-336. A frame building of five stories in front Rear building is not to be pulled down.

Serial No. 3 case No. 23 (DeLisle Road) Ward No. 2276 (1-2) Street No. 342-342A A frame building of two stories.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS CORRUGATED IRONS AT COOPERAGE CAMP, NEAR BANDSTAND.

Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Cooperage near Bandstand the following:—

Nine S P Huts, Institute Guard Room Office Officers and Servants Quarters, Washing places dining halls, cook houses, latrines, washing and bathing places and storage tank.

The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful for Military Camp, Motor Garrages, temporary sheds, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 7th November, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

THE AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's Factory for Making Furniture, Electric Dynamo, Implements for Making Furniture, Incomplete Pieces of Furniture, a large lot of Wooden Planks, Locks, for Drawers and Cupboards, etc., etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Panjabi Ahmadin Mowlabux, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, 1921, at 3 p.m., at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite to Roger's Soda Factory, in the compound of Bombay Educational Society, the following:—

A large lot of wooden planks, factory for making furniture, electric dynamo, implements for making furniture, incomplete pieces of furniture, locks for drawers and cupboards, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Of the very valuable and artistic office furniture by wellknown makers. File cabinets roll top tables, Oliver typewriters etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sanday & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th December 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16 ,Apollo Street, the following consisting of file cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, writing tables, roll top table, typewriters, Godrej D quality two safes, revolving office chairs, A C ceiling fans, bookstands, cash boxes, coping press, cupboards, stationary racks partition.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S MOTOR LAURRY.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jethabhai Hirji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th December 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Thakorwar, Dhobhi Wadi next to Nanu Brass Works as under:—

One motor laurry.

N B—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

THE AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr Hormusji Cursetji Giara (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 9th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Cabinets, tables, double and single beds, chairs, easy chairs, glassware, round table, baby's carriage, cradle, mirror door almyrah, harmonium, gramophone, sewing machine, meatsafe, lamps, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following.

By order of the Bank concerned 3 cases motor accessories consisting of "Buxton" patent head fittings, springs stump-joints; clips for springs; brass plain angle, brass flower vases, imitation ivory, screws, nuts etc.

10 cases 50 gross large blacking (Boot Polish) "Black Cat."

15 cases 150 gross small blacking (Boot Polish) "Black Cat."

5 cases Braces.

1 case Stamp pads

5 cases Ornamantal and decorative earthernware as jars, flower pots, Vases and pedastales etc.

1 case polishing cloth (wellknown selwit Brand.)

1 cases colours consisting of orange, yellow ecrlet and red.

1 case silver tooth pickes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by Devji Canji Roberts Wimbridge and by wellknown makers, English safe, original telescopic Hall lamps, sliding dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, etc., etc.

Under Instructions from Seth Sulleman Haji Ahmed Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th instant 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Ahmed Manor opp. Davur Hall, Warden Road.

One English make "All-days Motor Car 16-20 horse power, 4 Cylinder 5 Seater, as good as new in running order very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinets, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, English Organ with Records, Glass Door Show Cases English Safe, Telescopic Hall lamps, Carpets, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockeryware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY

67, Parsi Bazar Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPURTINITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND LANDLORDS.

Sale of Excellent and all side Ventilated Limited properties, situated at Kurla in the first class locality about 5180 square yards (140 ft. frontage on Virjagaon road and 500 ft. on Kurla Municipal road) near Bazar in 13 separate plots.

Under instruction from Messrs. Judah and Solomon, attorneys for the concerned. THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the spot at Kurla.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Plot No. 1 admeasuring 369 square yards
Plot No. 2 admeasuring 325 square yards
Plot No. 3 admeasuring 339 square yards
Plot No. 4 admeasuring 259 square yards.
Plot No. 5 admeasuring 449 square yards together with the building or structure thereon.
Plot No. 6 admeasuring 465 square yards together with the building or structure thereon.
Plot No. 7 admeasuring 167 square yards.
Plot No. 8 admeasuring 439 square yards.
Plot No. 9 admeasuring 367 square yards.
Plot No. 10 admeasuring 425 square yards.
Plot No. 11 admeasuring 377 square yards.
Plot No. 12 admeasuring 333 square yards.
Plot No. 13 admeasuring 425 square yards.

All these plots of grounds situate in the registration distruct of the Bombay suburban division South Salsetti, forming a portion of a large piece of ground admeasuring 5189 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 227, pot No. 2, Survey No. 229 pot No 1 forming a portion of the non-agricultural survey No. 740 and survey No. 227 pot No 1 and bounderies as under.

North by the land Khatri Essa Sumar West by the new viyagaon road, South by the new public road of the Kurla Municipality and on the East by the open ground belonging to the Kurla Municipality.

Conditions of sale and plan can be seen at No. 2 Dean Lane Fort, Bombay, on from the spot before auctioning.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 25,000 PAIRS JACK SPURS ENGLISH-MAKE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

25,000 pairs Jack Spurs (English Make).

AUCTION SALE OF 200 DOZENS SPOONS AND 200 DOZENS FORKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

200 dozens Spoons and 200 dozens Forks.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR LORRY (NASH)

On FRIDAY, the 9th December, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at Sandhurst Road, Sonejee House:—

One Motor Lorry (Nash) of 2 tons capacity, speed 12 miles an hour in absolutely sound condition and running order.

GANDHI & Co
Auctioneers

Bombay, 7th December, 1921.

DAI...

Summary of observations ... on Tuesday, the 6th December ... for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Information from the ... is incomplete. Lahore reports 0.12in. of ... during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and Delhi and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is higher than usual at Hissar; night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and numidity is in excess at Allahabad. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are almost clear. The air has become damper than usual in Sind and north Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cenral India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and in defect at Veraval. Night temperature is slightly in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor and Khandwa; night temperature is above at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.—Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are practically clear and humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west in passing north-eastwards has given light to moderate rain in Baluchistan and upper Sind. Light rain is also reported from Negapatam. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and south-east Madras. Seas continue moderate on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in suth-east Madras where a few falls of rain are again probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th December 1921.

The western disturbance has again given nearly general rain in west Baluchistan and is extending north-eastwards. There has also been local rain on the east Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Pasni one inch and Panjgur three-quarters.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		30.067
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79 3
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	„	70 8
Dew Point	„	66 8
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0 667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	„	0 0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	„	86.6
Minimum do do	„	72 3
General direction of Wind		ENE,SE,WSW.
from midnight to midnight		
Movement o Wind do	miles	132

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 2 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF DEC. 1921.

Station.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity: at 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total since 1st November to date	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	65.1	54.0	93	..	8.43	+7.39
Do. (5th).. ..	65.2	55.8	93	..	9.43	+7.46
Lask	78.3	61.2	70	..	3.28	+2.78
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th).. ..	78.0	70.7	75	0.10	1.34	+0.86
PUNJAB						
Multan	74 4	49.6	88	..	0	—0.09
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	77.6	55.4	61	0.12	0	—0.30
Hissar	81.9	58.1	62	..	0	—0.08
Ambala	78.6	53 2	78	..	0	—0.29
Delhi	75.4	..	73	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.2	58.1	68	..	0	—0.13
Mainpuri	80.2	51.8	77	..	0	—0.22
Jhansi	83.4	52.4	59	..	0	—0.17
Cawnpore	77.9	53.7	93	..	0	—0.45
Allahabad	81.5	52.8	91	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	70.3	54.0	..	0.10	0.13	—0.04
Karachi	78.	62.9	57	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	79.0	54.8	67	..	0	—0.23
Jaipur	81.1	53.8	48	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	80.6	55.6	54	..	0	—0.09
Mount Abu	69.0	57.6	41	..	0	—0.23
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	72.0	50.1	72	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	84.6	66.5	58	..	0	—0.01
Veraval	85.2	66.6	51	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	85.7	58.0	44	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para ..	86.0	54.8	43	..	0	—0.16
Surat	90.5	63.4	55	..	0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	87.6	64.1	51	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	86.4	60.0	55	..	0	—0.11
Nowsuch	83.1	57.0	56	..	0	—0.18
Indore	83.6	52.8	51	..	0	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	80.3	51.8	66	..	0	—0.53
Saugor	82.2	50.0	41	..	0	—0.49
Hoshangabad ..	83.7	56.2	61	..	0	—0.57
Khandwa	88.0	56.9	32	..	0	—0.50
Akola	87.2	54.5	49	..	0	—0.44
Amraoti	84.6	50.3	44	..	0	—0.54
Nagpur	83.6	53.8	54	..	0	—0.74
Chanda	82.6	51.6	63	..	0	—0.73
Raipur	81.2	48.3	56	..	0	—0.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	72.3	69	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	91.3	68.1	42	..	0.39	—0.34
Marmugao	82.2	69.8	80	..	1.34	+0.33
Karwar	88.7	67.6	60	..	1.00	—0.68
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.6	58.3	41	..	0	—0.60
Ahmednagar	84.4	51.5	44	..	0.01	—0.66
Poona	82.4	57.1	53	..	0.10	—0.51
Sholapur	84.2	57.1	58	..	0.22	—0.33
Bijapur	81.4	61.1	62	..	2.84	+1.92
Belgaum	79.7	57.2	62	..	5.03	+3.56
Aurangabad	84.7	59.0	40	..	0	—0. 9
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.4	52.2	63	..	0.79	+0.17
Hyderabad	79.7	58.0	71	..	1.54	+0.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.3	70.4	62	..	1.23	—1.76
Calicut	86.3	69.0	79	..	4.58	—0.49
Cochin	90.6	72.8	73	..	3.01	—3.71
Colombo	91.5	73.7	68	..	3.54	-10.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	88.2	65.2	72	..	3.21	—2.25
B

...OTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 2nd Dec. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.		11 07
Sakel		20 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17 15
	March	17 12
	May	17 17
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	16 53
	May	16 50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	10 86
Dec.	10 82
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 77
Mar	—
April	—
May	10 71
June	—
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	10 51
Oct.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
December	10 64
January	10 59
February	10 54
March	10 51
April	10 47
May	10 44
June	10 38
July	10 32
August	10 19
September	10 01
Oct.	9 84
November	9 72

Manchester depressed.
Yarns sluggish Easier,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 2nd Dec. 1921.

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	18 35
Jan	18 50
February	18 60
March	18 75
April	18 85
May	18 95
June	19 00
July	19 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2nd Dec. 1921.

E. G. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	7 15
E. G. N. 1 Oomra, Good	8 25
" " Fully Good	7 75
" " Fine	9 25
M. G. Broach, Good	8 80
" " Fully Good	9 30
" " Fine	9 80
M. G. Scinde, Good,	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 3rd Dec. 1921.

Total in Sight	5,536,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	466,000
East Indian " "	155,000
American " "	4,591,000
Other " "	344,000
Total Sales	29,000
East Indian Sales	4,000
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	2,900
" " Forwarded	800
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	142,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	233,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 3rd Dec 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	17 39
" " " Mar.	17 37
" " " May	17 10
" " " July	16 63
Spot Cotton at New York	17 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 76
" " " May	16 61
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 3/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	67

...ERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 5th Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Jan	17 12
	Mar.	17 10
	May	16 80
	July	16 35

Liverpool, 5th Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	10 65
	Mar.	10 58
	May	10 49
	July	10 38

London, 5th Dec. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 1 32 Quiet
Bar Gold	5/1/8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, 2nd Dec 1921.

Banks 3 %	54 1/4
Far Silver Spot	37 1/2
" " 2 months hence	37 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Only small biz, Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c, since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 3rd Dec 1920

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK — 163 3 4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec.-Jan. Value — £ 17/10
" Tone
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Nat Dec. Sellers — 28
" Months Jan.-April Done sellers 28/4 1/2

New York, 3rd Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills — 4 04 87

EXCHANGE.

London, 3rd Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	55 50
In Germany	872 00
In Italy	95 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 01
Christiania	28 05
Amsterdam	11 33
Switzerland	21 13

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 3rd Dec 1921.

HEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	51/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	50
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Not offered	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—Firm.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. S. F.	£ 18 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Paid	£ 17 to 16 5/8
" Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£16 3/8
Tone :—Closed Easier.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67 1/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4 Ex.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	55 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	48 Ex.
Indian Loan 7 p/c	£ 103 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11 3 4
Tone :—Irregular.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/9
Tone :—	

K. D. AND BROTHERS.

WILL SHORTLY PRESENT

THEIR GREATEST NEW SERIAL

TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND

WATCH

WHERE AND WHEN.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 6.

Today 26 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 451 and steadily advanced till Rs. 458½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 457½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 458 and closed at Rs. 457. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 404 and advanced till Rs. 412 while March opened at Rs. 396 and went up to Rs. 402 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 369 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry for nice new Berars and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	456 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	303/4
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	410
Do. March	400

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th Dec 1921

F. G. Broach April-May	457
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	307
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	410
Do. March	401

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	12930 Bs.
Wheat	2217 Cwt.
Linseed	207 "
Rapeseed	84 "
Gingellyseed	10439 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1203 "
Castorseed	50 "
Rice	2621 "
Myrabollams	205 "
Cottonseed	13772 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1189 "
Jowar	2010 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajre	2964 "
Coal	1466 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Bars gold ready Rs. 29-4-0
Bars gold forward 29-3-0
Bars gold 2nd settlement 29-0-0
Bars silver ready 95-10-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 95-6-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 95-0-0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/4
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 25/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4
On Londoon Bank's buying T T 1/3 7/8
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 29/32
Tone of Exchange. Steady but uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 357
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 377
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 367
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs 179
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 172
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs 202
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs 286
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs 176
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs 379
London gold ready s 101-8
London silver ready d 36-10
London silver forward d 36-6
Tone of silver. Uncertain, absence of buyers.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 4.05
French exchange Frcs 54.70
Italian exchange 96.00
Swiss exchange 21.10
Belgium exchange 56.70
German exchange Mrks 950

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 69
3 per cent War Loan 85
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 67
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69
6 per cent Municipal due 1923 to 49 97
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69

SHARES.

Market opened weak, but closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2285; Alliance 376; Apollo 122/8 By Cotton 1430, By Dyeing 1735; Bradbury 1200 xd; Century 1040; Cent India 4825; Colaba Land 2775; Coorla 3290; Crescent 690; Currimbhoy 1805; David 1630; Edw Sassoon 720; Fazulbhoy 1740; Finlay 1800; Gokak 265; Ind Bleaching 240; Ind Malwa 725; Jamshed Mfg 590; Kastoorchand 1470; Kohinoor 3560; Meyer Sassoon 430; New City 980; Pabani 1200; Pearls 1340; Phoenix 1185; Premier 235; Planet 360; Shapurji 440; Simplex 1042/8; Standard 2700; Swan 1425; Swadeshi 4875; Tata Mill 1640 and Vishnu Cotton 2200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750; B Burma 500; B Burma N I 137/8 pr; Bo Burma Pet 12/12; B Tramway 133/12; B Flour 1600; B Steam 275 xd; Bundi Cement 43/8; Ind Cement 325 xd; Katni Ord 275; Katni Defd 1420; New India Insur 20; Tata Iron Ord 80; Tata Iron Defd 292/8; Tata Iron N Ord 70; Tata Iron N Defd 255; Tata Hydro 840; Tata Oil 90; Scindia Steam 9.

COLOUR MARKET.

The quotations are :—
Alizerine red paste 20 per cent Rs. 150/160 per cwt.
Magenta Xls Rs. 14 per lb
Congo red Rs 3-6-0 per lb
Delta Perpurine Rs 5-8-0 per lb
Benzo Perpurine Rs 4-10-0 per lb
Hemetine Xls Rs 1-10-0 per lb
Nigrosine Xls Rs 3-4-0 per lb
Malachite Green Rs. 10-0-0 per lb
Violet Methyl Rs 7-12-0 per lb
Sulphur Black G S X Rs 2-12-0 to 3 per lb
The tone is steady. Demand continued fair. Volume of business transacted as usual. No great fluctuations ruled the market. Buyers are steady.

MILL STORES.

December 6

Little interest was evidenced this week in woolen store sundries. The prices have not shown any decline—in spite of buyers being few and cautious. A reaction is expected, since, the prices have continued very stable for a considerable time. Bobbins have nothing new to be reported. Healds of 32s counts are quoted at Rs. 3-6-0 whereas, higher counts up to 52 are changing hands at Rs. 3 3 0 for best stuff. Reeds are dull in demand No animation has been seen in leather goods Picking bands hairy are quoted at Rs 2-6 0. Buffers are almost similar as last week

CHEMICALS.

December 6.

The quotations are as under :—
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs 33
Caustic soda 72 per cent Rs 22
Silicate of soda Rs 15
Bichromate of sooda Rs 50
Sulphide of soda Rs 25 U A
Sulphide of soda Rs 20 Jap
Hyposulphide soda Rs 30
Washing soda Rs 9
Chloride of zinc Rs 25
Chloride of magnesium Rs 8
Salt aniline Rs 0-13-0
Salt antimony Rs 1-4-0
Salt epsom Rs 8-0-0
Salt Glauber Rs 5-8-0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 6

S S Keishan Maru, Minami, Karachi
S S Ula, Kinniple, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Newquay, Heworth, Bunbarry
S S Wallace, Korn, Durban
S S Hektor, Thurson, Shanghai

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Waroonga for Coast Ports,
Steamer Havildar for Coast Ports.

S S Keishan Maru :—The N Y K steamer Keishan Maru, 2,661 tons, Captain P Minami, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Ula :—The B I S N Company's steamer Ula, 3,349 tons, Captain Kinniple, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Newquay :—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Newquay 2,670 tons, Captain J Heworth, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Bombay with ballast.

S S Wallace :—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Wallace, 2,332 tons, Captain J Korn, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Durban with ballast

S S Hektor :—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Hektor, 3,324 tons, Captain Thurson, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Shanghai with ballast.

IMPORTS.

December 6.

S S Shushtai from Persian Gulf Ports—Agents The Persian Gulf S N Co—9 bundles sharkfins; 399 bundles dates; 80 boxes dates; 20 bags grapes; 358 bags almonds; 60 cases almonds; 103 bags a kernels; 4 bags pistas; 117 bags gum; 75 bags gum tragacanth; 15 bags raisins; 15 bales skin; 18 bundles skin; 55 bags attari; 241 bundles cotton; 168 bags tobacco; 40 parcels specie.

S S Surada from Moulmein—Agents B I S N Co—30 bales senna leaves; 6611 bags rice.

EXPORTS

December 6.

S S City of Harvard for Liverpool—501 cwts myrabollams B Damji and Co;
S S City of Harvard for Antwerp—1811 cwts crushed bone Hollingshurst and Co.
S S Morea for London—21 bales cowhides P E Boyce and Sons;
S S Circassia for Glasgow—41 bundles shooks S S Miranda; 6 bundles hoops S S Miranda;
S S Circassia for Liverpool—720 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 208 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.
S S Circassia for Marseilles—113 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S SCircassia for Barcelona—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Neurali for Antwerp—1300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed cake Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 6000 cwts groundnut Louis Dreyfus and Co; 135 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.
S S Neuralia for Hamburg—55 bales cotton Patel Bros; 330 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co; 6000 cwts groundnut Louis Dreyfus and Co;
S S Neuralia for Ghent—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton Patel Bros; 330 bales cotton Herni Nensey and Co; 420 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.
S S City of Palermo for Dunkirk—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwts linseed cake Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S City of Palermo for Liverpool—15 bales wool J Kura
S S G M Embiricos for Antwerp—300 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.
S S Grelarlie for New York—10000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.
S S Dilwara for Hongkong—40 cwts gum benum M Malsee and Co; 62 cwts gum olibanum arabic M Malsee and Co; 50 cwts aloes L Lackmidas;
S S Wakasamaru for Shanghai—400 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Alipore for Yokohama—36 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Wakasamaru for Kobe—1050 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 326 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha;
S S Wakasamaru for Yokohama—3 3/4 cwts ivory G H Ramjee; 300 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha.
S S Wakasamaru for Nagasaki—300 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha.
S S Wakasamaru for Moji—650 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Ita Ura for Kobe—300 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co; 700 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton Ozu Bumn & Co; 300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal and Co; 100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co.
S S Khosrou for Yokkaichi—100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha;
S S Khosrou for Kobe—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Keishinmaru for Kobe—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Malaymaru for Kobe—300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton H Surajmul and Co; 100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co.

A correspondent wires from Kasgan under date 3 :—

Messrs. Mathuradas Kele, Girdharila Chandak and Jotharamji promised the boarding expenses of delegates and the remaining expenses were promised to be met by Seth Kishorilalji and Mr. Baburam Chandak.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Installation Ceremony and Banquet of Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India at the Freemansons' Hall yesterday evening.

Sir Cyril and Lady Kendall-Butler, Mr. Victor Butler, Miss Somerville and Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Sheepshanks left Bombay Government House on the 5th instant.

Lord Ronaldshay unveiled a Roll of Honour at the Royal Calcutta Golf Club. The Roll of Honour took the shape of a rectangular bronze tablet with thirty-six names engraved on it of members of the Club, who laid down their lives at the call of duty in the Great War.—(A. P.).

JHARIA CONGRESS.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHARIA, Dec. 3.

The following further resolutions were passed by the Trade Union Congress :—

That a Committee of the Trade Union Congress be appointed to inform the International Labour Organisation how far the resolutions of assemblies at Geneva and Washington have been carried into effect by the Government of India. That this Congress strongly protests against Government's refusal to ratify the recommendations of the Geneva International Labour Conference as such attitude is calculated to prejudice the prospects of Indian seamen by antagonising European comrades, and recommends the adoption of draft conventions relating to hours of work, the establishment of national seamen corps, unemployment insurance for seamen, abolition of broker system, and establishment of facilities for finding employment for seamen, etc., that Indian nautical institutes be established in each Indian seaport.

That this Congress sends a message of sympathy to the starving millions of Russia and calls upon the workers of the world to help Russia in her struggle for peace, that this Congress requests the Workers' Welfare League for India to ascertain how the state of unemployment of British workers can be speedily remedied by prompt co-operation between workers in India and those of Great Britain and Ireland. The Congress extends fraternal greetings to Indian workers in Fiji and other foreign parts, and instructs the Executive Committee to discover through communication with the workers in Fiji what Indian workers can do to help them in their struggle. That in case of strike sanctioned by the Trade Union Congress or its executive, the affiliated unions must contribute to maintain the strikers, if the strike extends over a period of more than a month and for this purpose instructs the Executive Committee to create special strikes insurance fund.

That the Congress resolves, in view of the offer of collieries proprietors that a joint Committee be formed to discuss the question of improvement of the present condition of labour in coal fields and the question of creation of machinery for amicable settlement between proprietors and miners. This Congress instructs the Executive Committee to create under its authority powerful local Executive Committees at Madras, Calcutta, Jhajra, Jamshedpur and other important labour centres and conduct the work of organisation or supervision and assistance of exploited workers in all important centres. That the Executive Committee should take effective measures by all means in their power to compel Indian employers to provide modern housing for the workers fit for human habitation. This Congress is of opinion that vital problems affecting labour will not receive proper attention until a Ministry of Labour, in which labour has confidence, is established, devoted to the interests of labour. This Congress condemns war as in its opinion war entails useless sacrifice on the part of workers of the world and calls upon the world's workers to adopt concerted action in order to prevent international warfare. That in view of the prevailing tendency of Indians to prefer hand-spun and hand-woven clothes, the Congress urges upon employers not to interfere with employees' choice to wear Khadi, except in cases of prescribed uniforms.

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Miller moved the railway resolutions, asking minimum wages, that gratuities and bonus should not be forfeited in case of declaration of strike by employees, that conditions regarding gratuity should be altered, making it a right, not a gift. Arrangements be made for proper housing, medical treatment and education of railwaymen and their children That the contract system on railways in connection with the pay of clerks, etc., be abolished and all be treated as railway servants. That differential treatment on racial lines in regard to pay, etc., should be abolished forthwith.

DEPUTATION OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

In the morning at the meeting of the Executive Committee a deputation of colliery proprietors, who are members of the Indian Mining Federation which had issued circulars asking for the suppression of the Congress, arrived and apologised for their action, whereupon they drew up the following resolutions :—That in view of the scandalous resolution embodied in circular 32 of the 24th November, passed by the Indian Mining Federation, without inviting any opinion of the local members, we, the undersigned colliery proprietors, in a meeting assembled, hereby whole-heartedly sympathise with the All-India Trade Union Congress and urge the Indian Mining Federation to withdraw the resolution on the alternative that members should submit their resignation. The session then came to a close amidst scenes of enthusiasm. The Secretary informed the Executive Committee that a message containing extracts of the presidential address, wired to the "Daily Herald", London, had been held up at Bombay and called for the Executive's meeting this morning to decide what action should be taken.

BEHAR BLANKETS

COUNTR	MADE OF PURE SHEEP WOOL	Rs
Extraordinary A class..	9½ by 6 ft	20
Extraordinary B class..	9 " 6 "	15
Special class	8½ " 6 "	10
1st Class ..	8 " 6 "	7
Superior Class	7½ " 5 "	6
2nd Class	7½ " 5 "	4-8
3rd Class	7 " 4½ "	3-8

Sample full piece. Agent Wanted.
Full Address. BEHAR OFFICE JANHOR, DT (GAYA).
Telegram Address. Agrawal Janhor.

A SURE HOME REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

It is a fact well known to Physicians that about 90 per cent. of the cases of indigestion, stomach trouble, dyspepsia, flatulence, etc., are due, directly or indirectly, to the presence of harmful acid in the stomach. From this it is evident that correction and prevention of the trouble depends almost entirely on neutralising the acid. The most sensible way of doing this is take a little Bisurated Magnesia with a sip of water directly after eating and whenever pain is felt. Try it! All trace of harmful acid disappears instantly; consequently pain is impossible. But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED—a guarantee that you have the kind that does you good.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full. Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram. Vizag District.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on :—

The importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning. Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfection. The care of the Nursing Mother, etc., etc.

TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD

Special representatives for India

Box 2198, G.P.O. CALCUTTA

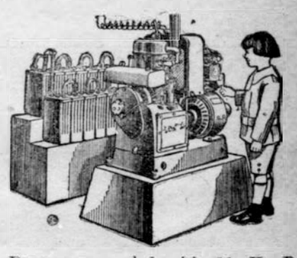
Mrs.

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

30 ELECTRIC LIGHTS :

LALLEY ELECTRIC LIGHTING SET.

FOR UP-COUNTRY HOMES BUNGALOWS OUTHOUSES, ETC.



Dynamo coupled with 1½ H. P. Engine, fitted with H. T. Magneto, and with 32 Volt Willard Storage Battery. An opportunity to have Electricity in your house. Write for particulars.

Rs. 1400-0 COMPLETE.
Without Storage Battery :
Rs. 1300-0 ONLY.

SIMPLE, E EFFICIENT AND MOST SATISFACTORY SET FOR INDIA!

The SUPPAT MOTOR Co.,

Lamington, Road. BOMBAY,
(Opp. N Powell & Co.)
Teleg "UPMOTOR" Telep. No. 6005

Riot & Civil Commotion

INSURANCE

For a Policy to cover Risk of Loss and or Damage by

RIOTERS, STRIKERS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, WAR, CIVIL WARS, REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AERIAL CRAFT, INCLUDING BOMBS, SHELLS, AND OR MISSILES, ETC.

Apply to

M. KANJI & Co.

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS,
Universal Building, 49-51,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Prof. Patrie Geddes' lecture on "Pro-Jerusalem" at Chanda Ramji High School, at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 8.

Opening of new schools of the Bombay Education Society by H. E. the Governor at Byculla at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 9.

Industrial Disputes Committee Meeting at Secretariat at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 10.

Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.

Bombay races: First Extra Meeting.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 19
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Unions will be held at the Union Rooms, next Thursday at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

"PRO-JERUSALEM."

Prof. Patrick Geddes will give an address on "Pro-Jerusalem" in the hall of the Chanda Ramji Girls' School, this evening. The meeting is not open to the public.

"SOCIAL EVILS."

A magic lantern lecture for the public of Bombay on "Social Evils" will be delivered on Friday at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street by Dr. K. B. Shroff Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. R. Shamasastry, Curator Government Oriental Library, Mysore, will deliver next Friday at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises 172, Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road,) a public lecture on "India under the Iranians."

FANCY SALE.

A fancy sale will be held at St. Joseph's Home, Agripada on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m. The items for sale consist chiefly of embroidered underlinen, cushions, teacasies, teapoy covers, babies hook and shoes, etc., etc.

The work has been done by the children. Prices moderate.

SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary, conducted by Dr. Goolam H. V. Patel, the total attendance for the month of November was 6,091 out of which 1,059 were males, 2,058 females and 2,974 children.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A day's trip to "Gore Bunder" has been arranged for Sunday the 18th instant. Subscriptions Rs. 3 per head excluding train fare, to be sent to the Hon. Secretary for Trips on or before the 14th December. Members and Guests wishing to join should meet at the Grant Road Station at 6-35 a.m. to catch the 6-56 a.m. train.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. Mahomed, Secretary, (E Ward), Byculla Congress Committee, writes:—

The notice convening the general meeting of Byculla District Congress Committee to be held on the 8th instant as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st instant, is absolutely unauthorised as neither the President nor the Managing Council of that District has sanctioned the same as required by the rules and members of the Byculla District Congress Committee should take note that there will no meeting on that day.

F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the Sion residents will be held at Sion Rd the Laxmi Baug compound today at 9 p.m. to elect office-bearers for the Sion Branch, the F Ward District Congress Committee.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the above will be held at the head office Dadar, next Friday at 8-30 p.m.

FOURTH MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the fourth Musical Conference held in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya on Sunday different working committees for the Conference were formed. Mr. B. G Kher, Solicitor, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mrs Sarojini Naidu will preside on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Fifth Exhibition of Musical Instruments to be held next Saturday at 8 a.m.

AN EXCURSION.

A party of 75 students of the Social Service League Night Schools, Bombay, had been to Jogeswari (Andheri) to visit the caves on Sunday last. There they enjoyed the whole day in an open air and witnessed many interesting places. They were accompanied by Messrs. D. G Kale, G. P. Kale, P. L. Phanseskar, V. L. Kolhatkar and other teachers. The party returned in the evening on that day.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

We understand that no signatures were taken from the students of the New High School by the Principal to the requisition made to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet for an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as was stated in a letter published in "The Chronicle."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A CASE OF UNAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT

DRIVER ACQUITTED.

In the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Inspector Mr. Desai charged Mr. Cawas C. Captain under Section 304, I. P. Code, with causing death of one Jankibai (aged 60), on 11th November, on Cadell Road by rashly and negligently driving his car.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman with Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader, appeared for accused.

The case for the prosecution was that complainant was driving his two seater Dodge along Cadell Road, Mahim, on the morning of 11th November, when the deceased Jankibai and other women were walking on the road returning from sea bath. It was alleged that accused did not blow his horn and was driving fast and did not stop the car immediately after knocking her down. Jankibai died on the way to hospital.

The defence of the accused was that on the day in question, he was driving at the rate of about 12 miles on the proper side and on seeing the deceased and others walking almost abreast towards the middle of the road he sounded his horn, the other women stopped aside, but the deceased suddenly came more towards the centre and fell in front of the car; the car was swerved and the brake applied, but the wheels went over her legs. The car was immediately stopped and assistance given and accused sent for the police. The deceased was in the habit of getting epileptic fits. Some of the prosecution witnesses corroborated the defence and the mark on the road also showed that deceased was near the centre of the road.

After hearing the evidence, the accused was discharged, as it was held that it was a case of unavoidable accident.

ASST. STATION MASTER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Kaikhushroo Kharshedji Tantra charged (1) Khanubhai, Assistant Station Master, Church Gate Station, (2) Tukaram, (3) Azi Mulla Khan and (4) Daithanam on the charge of assault and insult, the facts of which have already been reported in these columns.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster with Mr. B. H. Daruwala, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. D. N. Deshpande, pleader.

His Worship in discharging the accused said that the complainant was of excitable nature and he was in the fault. He therefore gave the accused the benefit of doubt and discharged them.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, R. Alphonso, Assistant Secretary, Indian Seamen's Union, was charged with the infringement of Section 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act by attempting to persuade two seamen to desert their ship.

Mr. G. C. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Lalloobhai Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that Subastin Mendoca and Leo Fernandez were engaged as chief cook and general servant, respectively, on board the s. s. "City of Howard" on July 1 last and they signed the Articles of Agreement. The ship was to proceed to sea on the following day. On the latter day the accused wrote a letter to the two servants, who were "seamen" as free definition in the Act, giving them notice that they should leave the ship failing which they would be put to expenses and damages. The steamer however sailed on the due date with the two men on board.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he was Assistant Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union which constituted about 14,000 members. Mendoca and Fernandez were members of the Union. One of the rules of the Union was that no member should serve on board a steamer for more than six months at a stretch to allow other members who were out of employment for more than a year to be engaged. Owing to the trade depression there was a great amount of unemployment among Indian seamen and to meet the situation the Union had passed that rule. He served the notice in pursuance at that rule.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 200.

MORRIS IN THE WITNESS BOX.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged John Alban Carter, European aged 24, an Accountant in the firm of the Vacuum Oil Company, with criminal breach of trust, as an agent, in respect of Rs. 8,338 As. 8, belonging to James Godwin Morris, the complainant, who is sentenced to death in connection with the G. I. P. Murder Case.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. DeCruz, pleader, defended the accused.

In cross-examination of Mr. Azad, Morris said he knew accused's brother Alfred. He was in Bombay doing Advertising business. Witness did not remember having mentioned to Alfred that the motor lorry was given in the charge of the accused. He (witness) trusted the accused implicitly. He knew that the accused depended upon his salary solely. He (witness) was not and is not aware of the fact that the accused had no experience in the motoring line. Witness saw Mr. West of the Vacuum Oil Co. in regard to the running of the motor lorry to which he replied in the negative. The accused therefore proposed to run for cotton deal. No writing was passed in regard to this transaction. Witness was not in a hurry to leave for England, but he asked a friend in the Shipping Office to get a berth which he did within a week. When he bought the car he knew that after some time he will leave for England. Witness thought Davis incapable of running the business of motor lorry. Before he bought the lorry he thought of giving it to some contractor to run it on paying basis. After buying the lorry he approached a mill. Witness went to England with the object of qualifying himself in Civil Engineering. He expected to be away for two or three years. He told accused and members of his family the object of his going to England. He applied to the International Correspondence School to put him in communication with some Civil Engineering firms, but as a matter of fact he did not join any firm and returned after eight or nine months. Accused agreed to pay Rs. 600 per month. If he did not pay Rs. 600 per month he would not necessarily cancel the contract. He (witness) was prepared to put up with a slight loss, viz., to take a little less than Rs. 600. After reckoning with the accused he came to this figure. Accused had to pay Davis Rs. 300 per month. Davis was present when they made this calculation. Accused was to get his share after paying witness Rs. 600, Davis Rs. 300 and expenses. Witness had neither bankers nor shipping agents. He gave the accused his address in England. Accused was to use the motor car and Davis in the course of business. The expenses of running the car were to be defrayed from the profits of the motor lorry. He left the car in charge of the accused for the purpose of sale. He did not get any instalment of Rs. 600 while in England. He definitely remembered having written from England to the accused asking him to send Rs. 600 according to agreement.

Further cross-examination was postponed till to-day.

THEFT OF MEDICINES.

Mr. Robert Wolfe, manager of Messrs. Burroughs Welcome and Company, has reported to the police that his office on the first floor of Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, was broken into during the night by forcibly removing the lock off the door and 200 tubes of Hypodermic tablets, a bottle of corrosive sublimate, and a time-piece, collectively valued at Rs. 210 stolen. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

A REPORTED THEFT.

Behramji Edulji, a Parsi residing at the Grant Road Corner, has reported to the police that on the 30th ultimo he locked his room and went out. On returning to his house on the 4th instant he found that the lock had been wrenched off and jewellery and clothes valued at Rs. 697 stolen. The police are making enquiries in the matter.

TEACH THE CHILDREN TO LOVE WORK

This is the title taken by Dr. Barnardo's Homes for their annual booklet, a copy of which we have just received from the Director, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Stileman.

In his accompanying letter he points out that it is most important in the interests of the Nation and Empire that the children should be taught to love work for the work's sake, for this will go a long way towards the solution of our industrial troubles.

So far as the Nation's destitute children are concerned, he urges the necessity of training them on right lines, lifting them out of the slums and giving them a good environment and a happy childhood, so that they may take their places as healthy, upright, honourable and God-fearing citizens.

Barnardo's deal with 26,000 young people every year, and every year they permanently admit some 1,400 children. In 55 years they have passed over 92,000 boys and girls through their hands, and to-day they have a resident family of 7,280 the largest family in the world —of whom 1,191 are babies and little tots under five.

The Charter of these National Homes is: "No destitute child ever refused admission." They cater for those who cannot by any possibility help themselves. There is no system of votes and no red tape.

The Open Sesame to their care is destitution, and it is of the destitute the Homes achieve such good results.

Up to the Ever-Open Door they come, boys and girls of every size, of every kind of every stock—dirty, hungry, neglected, verminous; or patched and clean and wet with the tears of parents who would so gladly keep them if they could. And out of the far gate of the Fairy-Castle of Transformation they go, years hence, taught and trained, self-respecting, self-reliant workers in in the great vineyard of God and the Empire.

Children are suffering, children are perishing, body and soul. Children are crying aloud day by day, hour by hour, for help, and it is in the power of each one of us, in some degree, however small, to lessen the terrible sum of child-suffering in this land of ours.

Barnardo's appeal for help this winter-time to save litle ones from the suffering into which they are born.

Never before have the Homes needed so urgently the support of those, the world over, who think of the welfare and happiness of little children.

Donations, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," may be sent to the Director at 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held on Saturday the 26th November 1921 when it was resolved that the following changes with regard to Rule 4 re: Classes of members be recommended and submitted to the special general meeting of all members of the Association.

Proposed rules regarding membership are:—"There shall be three classes of members: (1) Ordinary, (2) Life, (3) Honorary.

There shall be three classes of ordinary members:

(a) Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs. 20 as annual subscription.

(b) Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs. 10 as annual subscription

(c) Association which will have to pay Rs. 50 as annual subscription.

Admission fee: All the ordinary and life members will have to pay Rs. 25 as admission fee.

Life Members:—Indian firms and individuals can join as life members. They will have to pay Rs. 250 or more as subscription.

That the list of "friends" and "Patrons" should now be closed and no more be registered under those heads.

RED TRIANGLE FUND.

AN APPEAL.

A special committee has been formed, of which his Excellency Sir George Lloyd is the patron with Sir Norman McLeod as Chairman, Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten, M.L.C., Vice-Chairman, and the other members of the committee being:—Major-General W. B. James, C.E., C.I.E., M.V.O.; the Rev. R. M. Gray: Messrs. B. N. Athavle, J.P.; W. Haig-Brown; D. W. Wilson, C.I.E.; A. Lankester, M.D.; Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha; Mr. R. A. Spence, M.L.A.; Sir Narayan C. Chandavarkar, Kt.; Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A.; G. V. Hatch, I.C.S.; J. P. Brander, I.C.S.; P. H. Browne, C.B.E.; C. A. Hawes; A. Graham; V. A. Grantham; N. M. Johsi, M.L.A.; Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C.; W. Turner Green, J.P. (Hon. Treasurer).

The following letter has been issued over the signature of the Chairman:—

"We are all probably aware of the work that the Y.M.C.A. is doing in this city. With its five branches in different parts of the town it is one of those useful organizations which we feel must be kept going by Bombay citizens who take an interest in civic welfare.

"It is part of an organization which has its centres all over India, Burma and Ceylon. Subscriptions are needed for the annual budget of Rs. 25,000 for Bombay and a similar amount for the National work, if this work is to be maintained. Pamphlets giving further information are enclosed with this letter. The association is not a charity, but it seeks to enlist people in co-operative service, and money given to this work can be regarded as a national investment, the returns being in the improved lives of boys and young men.

"The Committee would ask for a generous response. All remittances should be sent to Mr. W. Turner Green, Allahabad Bank Building, Bombay, the Honorary Treasurer of the Red Triangle Fund."

WORKMEN STILL OUT.

INCONVENIENCE TO PASSENGERS

The strike of firemen and cleaners working on the local suburban section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway continued yesterday as they showed no inclination to resume duty. The local and suburban train service still remains disorganised and the passengers were put to great inconvenience as it was practically impossible for them to find room in the compartments.

Yesterday morning the workmen turned up at the Running Shed at Parel, and after standing near the gates till 10 o'clock they gradually dispersed. Afterwards they made for a local train which arrived at the Parel Station to proceed to Colaba as they wanted to see the Agent there, but it was suspected that their main intention was to instigate the men working at Colaba and induce them to go on strike. So the workmen's requests for accommodation in the train was bluntly refused by the authorities concerned: they asked the strikers to clear out of the train, but the latter refused to do so. Being not satisfied with this, they (the strikers) went in front of the engine and started walking on the lines. So it was very difficult for the train to proceed further and it took about an hour before it could leave the Mahaluxmi Station. The workmen, however, continued coming as far as the Tardeo Bridge but they were afterwards dispersed by the Police. Those workmen who managed somehow to get into the train went straight to the Agent's Office, at Colaba, but they were informed by the authorities that the Agent was out of Bombay.

The Company, however, managed to obtain some fresh recruits from Bulsar to work in place of the strikers who as usual fired the engines intended for the local train service early in the morning.

UP MAIL SERVICE HELD UP.

On account of the detention of the local trains at various stations, the Up Northern Express and the Gujarat Mail were late by two hours and one and half hours respectively. But during the night the down mail service was punctual as usual. Up to 1 p.m. the Up local trains were not so late as in the evening as the authorities wanted to obviate the inconvenience to office-goers and other passengers, but after 6 p.m. practically all the Up trains were late by one hour and more. It was really an untoward and criminal annoyance to passengers who have had to wait for an unusual period for the trains.

There is every reason to hope that the strike will come to a close to-day.

From early morning till late in the night police arrangements were commendable.

MEDICAL MISSION TO ASIA MINOR.

AMIR ALI'S LETTER TO MR CHOTANI.

Seth Chotani, the President Central Khilafat Committee has received the following letter from Saived Amir Ali London:—

Dear Mr. Chotani, Mr. Ispahani has shown me a telegram you have addressed to him asking for particulars in respect of our appeal for funds to send out a Medical Mission to Anatolia, and also for the relief of the stricken peasantry in Asia Minor and the refugees in and about Contantinople who number over 50,000 souls and who are in dire distress. This distress will incerase with the coming winter which, in those parts as you know, is extramely severe.

As notified in our telegram we have obtaind the sanction of the Foreign Office to send the Medical Mission and undertake the relief work set forth above. Unless we receive funds from well-to-do Mussalmans in India and other places it would be impossible to carry out the work, and our failure in consequence of want of funds would create the impression that the sympathy of the Mussalmans with their co-religionists in Western Asia is facitious. Again, if the people whom we want to save, were to die from starvation and cold, there will be very few left to maintain the Caliphate regarding which there is so much excitement.

I, therefore, venture to appeal to you and your friends for help in this great work of charity which is a Farz-'ain in the religion of Islam. Yours sincerely.

(Sd.) AMIR ALI.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Monday ..	12th Dec. ..	m 8 20	25 11
		9 51a	17 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in
Monday ..	12th Dec. ..	m 2 50	20 5
		3 4a	16 6

FISCAL COMMISSION

PROTECTION NECESSARY FOR PUNJAB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

The Indian Fiscal Commission which arrived here on Saturday began taking public evidence from Monday at the Town Hall. Ten members including the President, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola were present. Mr. Townsend, Director of Agriculture and Mr. Scott, Director of Industries, Punjab, were the only, two witnesses who gave evidence to-day. In his written evidence Mr. Townsend said that, in his opinion, a policy of free trade was very much better suited than was a policy of protection. He did not think that the Punjab could ever be a great industrial province owing to its lack of materials and absence of cheap coal. He should very much prefer that they should manufacture more goods. He should be quite prepared to give protection to industries in their initial stages. He should give a fair chance for certain number of years but not an unlimited chance. In his opinion a policy of protection would have no advantages whatever but many disadvantages in the Punjab. He was strongly opposed to the imposition of any export duty on wheat.

In reply to Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy Mr. Townsend said he agreed that in consideration of a fiscal policy the interest of India as a whole should be considered. To Mr. Coyajee witness said if protection was brought in it would make some progress in the textile industry in the Punjab. To Sir Montagu Webb witness said there was enough room for the improvement of the biscuit factories in the Punjab as it grew a large amount of wheat. It was really wonderful that Punjab imported biscuits from Australia. Re-examined by the President witness said he agreed that the best form of famine relief was the economic well-being of the people of the province.

Mr. Scott, Director of Industries, was the next witness examined. In reply to the President Mr. Scott said he advocated Imperial preference. He would confine the preference to commodities only. In addition to other advantages he would advocate empire trade treaties between different members of the Empire commonwealth. To Sir Montagu Webb witness said he was in favour of protection. He thought they could manufacture leather goods, cutlery, oil, and paper. In the Punjab import duties should be imposed on those manufactured articles which could be manufactured as cheaply as imported articles. He thought if the hydro-electric power scheme could be developed there was a great chance of improving industries in the Punjab.

In reply to Mr. Koyajee witness said he wanted to push forward the infant industries of the province. He thought there was a necessity of a permanent organisation to regulate the traffic problem. In his opinion iron and steel industries could be classed as key industries.

INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta's suggestion to hold a conference of the Subjects of Indian States residing in Bombay is very welcome, and as a subject of an Indian State very heartily endorse it.

I may suggest that Mr. M. A. Jinnah who, I believe, is originally a subject of an Indian State should be chosen as a president of this proposed Conference. The Conference should be held latest before the 20th instant.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. SHAH.

Apollo Street,
December 6.

CULCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

In the coal Share market there was better inquiry to-day for Burrakur, Bokaro and Ramgur and Kalapahari. Jutes were steady without much business passing. In miscellaneous section Dunbar cotton remained about Rs. 546 and Kesoram about Rs. 18. Otherwise this section was quiet without much inquiry for any special stock.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16-12, Bhalgora old 18-12, Bhulan Bararee 54 C R, Bokaro and Ramgur 47-4, Burrakur 47-4 and 46-8 S L, Gopal chuck 13-8, Kalapahari 31-8, New Kendah 12-12, Northern 6-4, Patmohna 12-4, Tench consolidated 7-4, Phularitand 8, Raneegunge new 58-8 and 57-8 O L, Raneegunge old 62-8.

Jute:—Benjamin 4-6 disc, Dalhousie pref 98, Gourepore pref 84, Howrah 29-8, Kamarhatty pref 90, Kanknarrah 538, Khardah pref 84-8, Lansdowne 202 S L and 203, Rehance 29, Reliance pref 94, Union 349 and 553 S L, Waverley 8.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 6-12, Bengal Paper 50, Bengal Telephone 219-8 S L and 218 S L, British India Corporation old 11-14, British India Corporation pref 15-4 and 15-12 S L, British India Tobacco 2-15, Central Provinces Cement 8-8 S L, Dunbar Cotton 544, Howrah Amta Ry. 88-8, Hooghly Flour 38-12, Imperial Bank fully paid 1393 S L, Imperial Bank contry 307 S L, Indian Tanneries 2-3, Indian Iron and Steel new 42 and 35 disc S L, Indian Iron and Steel old 59, Kesoram Cotton 18, Kumardhubi Engineering 12-12 S L, Madan Theatres Ltd 11-12, New Savan Sugar 10-8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 5, Sphere Insurance 2-12, Government Paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 60-4 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and thirteen-sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-seven-thirty-two pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(*To be run on Saturday, December 10th.*)

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 5th December.

WINTER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and A. Geddi's Atrocity.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Heart Free.
Mrs. L. A. Ainsworth's Verna.
Messrs. F. G. Kennedy and E. C. Ramshaw's Tagamore.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater and Viola.
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Dialect. Perfect Day and Forward III.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Mist.
Messrs. A. S. Moloobhoy and E. D. Kazi's Cresset.

JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight).

Mr. E. M. Gada's Chummy.
Mr. Heath's Meg Merrilies.
Mr. G. Wesche-Dart's Cheere Girl.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Bohea and Vengeance.
Mr. M. Goculdass' The Count
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's Landlady.

REDCAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bathurst.
Mr. Kelso's St. Agnes's Eve.
Messrs. M. M. Isfani and A. B. Setna's Another Night.
Mr. Rustom Cowasjee's Javelin.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr. Vernon's Penny Pie and Japanese Pine.
Mrs. M. C. Patel's My Patsey.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
Messrs. Noble and H. B. Sorabjee's Hibernia.
Mr. K. Laljee's Glass Rock.
Mr. P. N. Furdoonjee's Substance.
Mr. Heath's O. C. Honeymoon.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Saunterer.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Elphene.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lemmon, Cahir Lass and Baronvale.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Lomo.
Mr. W. King's Easter Holiday and Lively.

TULSI PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (on the round course).

Mr. J. P. Caesar DeSouza's Diamond King.
Mr. Mark's Centry.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Dunbar.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Taj and Waterhen.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Romeo.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr. Jamal's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Heath's Arthur.
Mr. Syed Rashid's All Clear.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Four Aces.
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's Tit Bits.

BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Mahomed Oosman's Timon.
Mr. Mark's Black Guinea and Togram.
Mr. Sueff bin Gazal's Compliment and Weston.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed's Anter and Gold Chain.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and E. M. Sulleman's Latif.
Mrs. S. R. A Wahab's Yellow Silk.
Mr. Saleh Beg's Helicon.
Mr. Syed Shahir Hamid's Wambra.
Mr. Jaruth bin Talib's Resonan Heath Lookmani, Moon and Mohandis.
Mr. Raj mahomed Vazir's Apollo and Ishallah.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Messenger.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Tookmachi.
Mr. Mahomed Ahmed's Uddai.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Nasaralla.
Mr. E. D. Kazi's Sallamah.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Towfik.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Small Diamond.
Mr. Abbas Kadum's Abood.
Mr. Brave's Vendetta.
Mr. Rustom Cowasjee's Buttonwood.
Messrs. M. M. Isfani and T. V. Shroff's Bahadorjung.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Gulistan.
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursing's Archduke.
Messrs. P. Sursing and Haji Abed Kazmair's Chamar.
Messrs. N. E. Patel and A. K. Glasswalla's Honeysuckle.
Mr. Felice's Bay Falcon and Red Flower.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Hunter and Sher Kham.
Mr. R. K. Irani's Attar.
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's Orator.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. M. Shamlan's Paleface.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and H. G. Ally's Municipal.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Tayeed.
Mrs. T. K. Irani's Wadi.
Mr. Sueff bin Gazal and Mrs. T. K. Irani's Doctor.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed and Mrs. T. K. Irani's Malik.
Mr. Jamal's Cairo and Tankard.
Mr. K. Lindsay Smith's Pride of Iraq.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Jassim.
Mr. Munshi Ali Mahomed Abdoola's Baby Grand.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Master Malik.
Messrs. S. A. Kassim and S. A. Abba's Charity.
Mr. S. Shivram's Red Ruby.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mage, Marshal Peta's Marshal Foch.
Mr. A. A. Amir Kafil.
Messrs. A. A. Amie and Munshi Abdul Hamid's Ameer.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.
Mr. D. C. Corner's Ayr Taddie.

TEHERAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. H. Jaffer's Fattahabad.
The Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's Taj.
Mr. M. M. Patel's Good Star.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Yadghar.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Anxious.
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursing's Leopold.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. M. Shamlan's Karikata.
Mr. Jamal's Bismark and Ferry Boat.
Mr. Syed Rashid's All Clear.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mentor, Chieftain and Waabil.

RAHIMTOOLA CUP MATCH.

The first of the Cup matches was played on the 2nd and 3rd instant, when Wilson College met Sydenham College on the Hindu Gymkhana ground. The Wilsonians, winning the toss, took first knock. D. J. Pathare and G. M. Heble, the opening pair, established a record for inter-Collegiate Cricket by a first-wicket stand productive of 200 runs in 2½ hours. On the 200 being telegraphed and with the advent of a new ball, G. M. Heble was bowled off his pads, having contributed a faultless 90. D. J. Pathare, who was within a few runs of his century, went on to make 121, playing a very good cricket. With the score at 312 for 7 wickets, the Wilsonian skipper declared, Taleyarkhan, Barday and Kaduskar having entered double figures.

The Sydenhamites were all out for 148; Ghandhi contributed 64 and Desai 37; following on they fared worse, being disposed of for 76. Wilson College thus won by an innings and 90 runs.

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
K. T. SHAH, B. A., B. Sc. (Econ. London Bar.-at-Law.
To be had of the Author from 158, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
Price, Rs. 10. Postage As. 10 per Copy.

ONE SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co DIAMOND MARCHANTS No. 225 KALBADEVI BOMBAY. RATE

STEEL BEAMS
Geo Service & Co.
Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
Telephone No. 1795.
97-201, Sk. Memmon St., BOMBAY

DIXONS ENGINEERING WORKS
(H. I. DIXON & CO. LTD.)
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
Established 1886.
On Government List.
Store Suppliers,
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant, Machinery, Hardware, etc.,
Office Tel. 786. Works Tel 2154.
Telegrams: "NOXID."
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
FROM THE
Best and Well-known Marseilles
MANUFACTURERS
(Used by the P. W. D.).
SAJAN & Co.,
TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNSURPASSED FOR
EFFICIENCY
RELIABILITY
COMFORT—
ELEGANCE
THE
ROVER CAR
Immediate Delivery of 2 Seater, Torpedo Landaulette and Cabriolette Bodies.
ARRANGE FOR A TRIAL
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Branch at Delhi 2 | Apollo Bunder BOMBAY. | Telegram "Chalo,".

THE
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
WALLACE STREET.
SIR D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 1,18,68,425
Fire Insurance.—At Tariff Rates for all classes. Schedules prepared Advice given Facilities for dealing with total insurance of clients.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, i.e., Loss of Profits, etc., as a result of fire.
MARINE INSURANCE. The aim is to provide insurance for Merchants on conditions similar to those obtainable in London, the world's largest Marine Insurance Market.
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.—Complete cover in every way, and prompt settlements of claims.
BAGGAGE INSURANCE at reasonable rates whilst travelling by land or sea.
ALL RISKS INSURANCE covering Jewellery and other valuables in any situation.
OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE also transacted.
Apply to
THE GENERAL MANAGER.
Head office—
WALLACE STREET
London Agents:—Sedgwick. Collin (Agencies), Ltd.
Manager for U. S. A.:—Sumner Ballard
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

VULCAN
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:
SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY, BART.
Bombay Agents:
Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Vulcan Transacts all Kinds of Fire Insuranee.
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.
Managing Agents.

GODREJ SAFES.
¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
* * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.
* * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, December 7, 1921.

TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

To the orthodox economist, and much more to the unsympathetic critic, Mr. Baptista's address as President of the second session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Jharia would appear to be bristling with contradictory observations, nullifying, in some respects, what he probably intended to say as to the aims and objects of the Labour movement in India. To those, who saw in this attempt to bring together the organised workers of India once a year nothing but a new stick to beat the Government with, Mr. Baptista's sketch of the programme of Labour in India will come as a disagreeable, if wholesome, surprise. The Government of India do not need any more sticks to be beaten with. However, it is absurd to imagine that the millions of workers can and should have no say in the politics of their country. Domestic politics all the world over, and even international politics, are coming more and more to be determined by Labour organisations; and the man who would make it a condition that Labour should eschew politics altogether is an anti-diluvian who has of his own accord forfeited his claim to be heard. Mr. Baptista must, therefore, be congratulated for the emphatic enunciation of the principle that "the Trade Union Congress cannot dispense with politics." For "Trade Unionism is not the mere pursuit of £. s. d., but a social philosophy whose dominant doctrine is that the welfare of society rests upon the welfare of the workers." This emphasis is necessary in a society, which, like the modern English and Indian societies, displays a most disquieting inequality in wealth and engenders in consequence germs of discontent which can only be removed by bringing about equality in the distribution of the material comforts of life. Labour alone can achieve this, since Labour alone has been free from the cramping influence of the unearned income. And Labour cannot achieve this end unless it takes its active share in the shaping of the policy of the country, and through it in influencing the world policy.

Mr. Baptista's observation about the handloom industry indicate some looseness of thought. His basic idea seems to be quite clear. "Hand-looms can never compete with power-looms" he says with provoking sententiousness; and yet in the very next sentence he observes: "Little village mills on the German model might bring salvation." Apparently, he is thinking of such an extension and cheapening of the electrical energy as to render each cottager able to possess his own plant and produce on a scale large enough to compete favourably with mill-made good goods. But even so, we are unable to follow him when he says:—

"But unfortunately to-day our mill magnates are doubtful benefactors. Some facts are deplorable. I understand that 7½ million spinners and weavers produce 100 crore yards of cloth at present (sic). The Indian consumption is 500 crore yards. This would give work for 37½ millions. Therefore the mills of Manchester and India have driven 30 millions to fresh fields and pastures new? The mills of India employ 3 lakhs, displacing twelve millions by producing 160 crore yards of cloth. If the well-to-do wear khadar instead of fine fabrics, they will probably deprive 5 million spinners and weavers of their daily bread."

The fact is that this is one of the instances in which the president attempts to reconcile what to his mind appear to be fundamentally irreconcilable. There is the humanitarian principle which, revolting at the ravages on human well-being made by unchecked industrialism of capitalistic tendencies, seeks to revive the cottage industry to make the worker personally conscious of the dignity of work and the joy of creation. There is, on the other hand, the feeling that large scale production alone can keep us up in the race for industrial progress,—otherwise such an observation as that "the the Swadeshi can only be reached by tariffs" would have no meaning,—and the large scale production would be impossible except by concentrated work in single establishments under centralised control.

On the ultimate aim of Labour in India, Mr. Baptista is encouragingly refreshing. His plea for the resuscitation of 7,50,000 of our "Sweet Auburns" is full of feeling, if somewhat lame in economic reasoning. His ideal of Fabianism, compeniously expressed as collective ownership and administration, collective regulation and taxation, collective provision, whether by voluntary, co-operative methods, or by compulsory State or municipal action, is respectably orthodox enough with which even the most bigoted exponents of moderatism will not find fault. He has gone ahead of his English prototypes of Fabianism, in laying down, almost at the outset of his address, that "this (regulation of maximum profit by legislation) must be supplemented by placing international trade under international conventions so as to ensure the proper distribution of food-stuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles *according to the requirements of each State.*" The Fabian leaders of Great Britain, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, in their "Socialist Commonwealth for Great Britain," have been imperialistic and illogical enough to leave trade outside collective control—at least trade with the backward races and countries and with unsocialised communities. But the achievement of this very moderate, if somewhat conflicting, goal for Indian Labour—legislative regulation of maximum profit combined with collective ownership and control of industry,—as the President of the Trade Union Congress has defined it in his address, must be accomplished by the exertion of intelligent and organised Labour. It must, of course, be conceded that Labour ranks will not just at present furnish in this country the type of man that has led European Labour in its struggle against capitalism for the last hundred years and more. Mr. Baptista's plea for outsiders to guide and direct Labour agitation is both statesmanlike and unanswerable. We would only enter the caveat that the outside leaders in the Labour camp cannot always rid himself of his innate and unconscious class-prejudice, and that the more clearly the war between those who have and those who have not become intensified, the assistance of outsiders must necessarily be discontinued, or accepted under the most rigid safeguards against their unconscious class bias operating to the prejudice of Labour. The judges in the Compulsory Arbitration Courts of Australia have proved failures only because of this factor of unconscious partisanship difficult to be removed even by the most rigorously trained mind of a judicial character. Even while the outsider is allowed to assist in the development and crystallisation of Labour aims in India, we would suggest that an outsider familiar with the general principles of economic organisation would perhaps be a better guide in the difficult questions of details pertaining to Labour than a man of wide sympathies but limited education of a strictly professional kind. And in this connection we would also suggest it to the promoters of the Labour movement if it would not help their cause if they first endeavoured to standardise the terms of a contract of employment. At the present time, as the law now stands, the interpretation of such contracts is almost distressingly one-sided. If the terms were cleared up and standardised and made more liberal the subsequent agitation would gain in the precision of objective and consequently in the easy mobility of the forces for achieving the objective.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

We have no doubt every one, to whatever community he belongs, who has the welfare of this city at heart, extremely regrets the publication in the "Times of India" of correspondence which has the effect of reviving the unpleasant memories of the mad days of recent disturbances—memories, which in the interest of peace and harmony between the various communities, should be obliterated from the minds of all. Leaders of all communities have appealed to every citizen to forgive and forget and we are glad to state that, in response to our repeated entreaties, correspondents have appreciated the motive of our decision not to publish letters recalling the incidents during the disturbances, and have ceased writing to us. There are, however, certain individuals who consider the ventilation of their own grievance, legitimate or otherwise, and of their views, right or wrong, to be of greater value than the promotion and preservation of harmony between the various communities. Their letters have been published in the "Times of India." We trust, however, that better counsels will prevail and, in the interests of this city, the correspondence will be closed.

Some of the correspondents of the "Times of India" have though it fit to condemn what they wrongly consider the partisan policy of this journal. It has been suggested that the Parsis and other minorities have been shown in this journal as the originators and chief disturbers of peace and that an attempt has been made to white-wash the conduct of the Hindus and the Muslims. No suggestion could be more amazing as well as further from the truth than this and—may we add?—more unkind. On Monday November 21, while peace was not yet restored, we wrote:

"While we condemn these reprisals (by Parsis), we cannot forget the excesses which provoked them and while we earnestly appeal to the Parsi leaders to control the turbulent elements in their comunity we cannot disguise the fact that a special responsibility rests on Hindu and Muslim communities, who by reason of their number, must always be the protectors of the minorities. Their attitude in this crisis must be one of generosity or as Mahatma Gandhi says, they may not think of what the Parsis and Christians in self-defence or by way of reprisals have done to some of them. Their duty is to realise that it was the unruly section among them which began the strife and, realising it, to concert immediate measure to put an end to it."

Nothing could be more definite than this attitude and to this attitude we have adhered; and yet we are grieved to learn that there are some Parsis and Christians, who still believe that this journal has taken a partisan attitude. Our decision to withhold publication of correspondence from individuals of all communities has been grossly misrepresented. On Wednesday November 23, after peace was restored, we wrote:

During the last two or three days this office has been deluged with letters and statements from correspondents belonging to all communities—Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and Christian—giving harrowing details of excesses perpetrated by the hooligans and the turbulent elements of different communities. Numerous individuals belonging to all communities have visited this office in person with their tales of woe and shame. Having carefully gone through these letters and having heard the accounts narrated to us, we are satisfied that many of these letters and statements throw valuable light, from different standpoints, on the unfortunate happenings during the last few days and, in ordinary circumstances, it would be most unfair and prejudicial to public interest to withhold their publication. But, after mature deliberation we have come to the conclusion that the most paramount public interest—namely, the preservation of peace and promotion of good-will and harmony among the different communities—demands that all controversy should be hushed, and that, consequently, the publication of such correspondence will only have the result of reviving and perpetuating unpleasant memories which, in the interest of city and the country, must be obliterated from the minds of all citizens, to whatever community they belong Peace having been restored, must be preserved. It can only be preserved in an atmosphere jealously fostered and tenderly nourished by the practice of the noblest of all rules of human conduct—"Forgive and Forget."

Of those who feel aggrieved by our decision, we ask for forgiveness, but we hope they will realise that it was prompted by consideration of the best interests of the city. These interests consist in the preservation of peace and the promotion of harmony among the various communities. And to accomplish this is the immediate duty that lies before every one of us—be he Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian or Jew. That peace to be real must not be a patched-up peace, but based on the recognition by the Hindus and Muslims of their duty jealously to safeguard the rights of the minorities and on the faith of the latter in Indian democracy. The practical task before us is to discover what measures should be taken now and immediately to ensure this recognition and this faith. Suggestions in this direction from our readers will be welcome.

LORD SINHA'S RESIGNATION.

There will be genuine regret among all countrymen of Lord Sinha that he should have been obliged, by reason of the state of his health, to relinquish charge of his high and responsible post within a year of his appointment. There is no doubt that the strain of office has proved too much for his not over-strong constitution. Not sufficient respite was provided for him between his retirement from the Under-Secretaryship of State in England and his accession to the Governorship in India. Added to this, the worries of his peculiar position as the nominal head of a bureaucracy, with little sympathy with his Oriental modes of thought and action, and the series of domestic calamities which befell him during the past two years, were not a little responsible for the unfortunate break-down of health. We sincerely hope his lordship will be restored to his full health early and that in a non-official capacity he will be able to render even greater service to his country than he was able to do in his official role. Not one among his countrymen will deny his great talents, and his high patriotism, though many will regret that he did not make full use of both in the service of his motherland. But his earlier training and the pecuiar circumstances he was called to face had not a little to do with his failure. In any other country the achievements of his career would have been more conspicuous than they have been in India, inspite of the exalted positions he rose to occupy. As for his position as Governor, it must be confessed that he was a round man in a square hole. It was not meant for men of his type. His proper place was on the Judicial Bench, and in the Cabinets of Government. He should have rested content with such prizes. But he aimed—or was the honour thrust on him because of his "indispensability?"—at a more spectacular triumph—and he has failed. The future, however, we are certain, will be kind to him and set his failure more to "circumstances" than anything else. Now that the report of his resignation is confirmed, the public will be intrigued not a little to know on whom the sunshine of the official favour will be turned next,—not that the majority of the people are very much concerned about it. But the choice of the successor will at least afford a glimpse into the working of the bureaucratic mentality and the public will be able to assess at their proper value the professions from high places with which they have been accustomed during the last few years.

Notes of the Day

Abuse of Indian Dora.

Sir Reginald Craddock's Government seem determined to extract the last ounce of utility from the Defence of India Act which will be expiring in the beginning of the next year. The uses to which this Act has been put by the bureaucracy in India as well as Burma during the last six years of its existence have constituted a public scandal and are responsible in no small measure for the present "unrest" in the country. The preamble of the Act as well as the speeches made in the Legislative Council at the time of its introduction give no room for the suggestion that it was meant to be a weapon to deal with the normal political movement in the country. What the present agitation of the Burmese politicians against the Reform proposals has to do with the defence of the country against the late "enemy," only the bureaucratic mind can tell. But, so long as a convenient weapon is at hand it serves the purpose of Sir Reginald, who is out to demonstrate to the world that there is hardly any opposition worth notice in Burma to the magnanimous boon which is going to be conferred on it.

Suppression of News.

We had to complain recently of the proneness of the Associated Press Agency to suppress, or minimise the importance of, items of news regarding official high handedness. Two fresh instances of attempts of the correspondents of this Agency to suppress information of public importance may be cited here. The conviction of and sentence imposed upon Pandit Nekiram Sharma as also the arrest and conviction of Mr. Stokes at Lahore were not reported to the Bombay Press by the Agency. One had to obtain the necessary information from the "Tribune" of Lahore.

The Y. M. C. A.

We draw attention to the appeal issued on behalf of the Y.M.C.A., over the signature of Sir Norman Macleod. The Association has five branches in Bombay among which the Student Branch, the Lamington Road Branch, where "students who are facing heavy responsibilities can find a fellowship that rises above caste restrictions," and the Proctor Branch, Reisch Street, which is "a home where young apprentices can live in helpful surroundings" deserve special notice. During the war, the Y.M.C.A. rendered incalculate service to the soldiers, both British and Indian. Since the war it has helped 300 ex-sepoys to find employment. Its work in rural areas, which unfortunately seems to be suffering from lack of funds, is the most satisfactory feature of its activity. "There are now," we are told, "22 Secretaries at work organising Co-operative credit societies, night schools, games and other activities, especially among the poorer Christian villagers. A year ago 42 Secretaries were at work in 210 centres." To continue its beneficent activities the Association has appealed to citizens of Bombay for financial help. The sum required is a modest one and donors may rest assured that their money will be well utilised.

London Hostel.

The cause of the hundreds of Indian students in England has always evoked considerable interest in this country. The authorities moved in the matter by establishing a full-fledged department for Indian students in London with auxiliary organisations in India. As the scandal connected with it has been sufficiently exposed, we need not dilate on it here. Our thanks are due to the Y. M. C. A. for starting an Indian Students' Hostel in London. The Association has been prompted to undertake this work because it recognises that "every Indian student ought to feel that, as he has much to receive from England, so also he has much to give to England. However conscious of this one individual student may be, he cannot accomplish much unaided. He is usually smitten with a sense of loneliness, and his attempt is not always fruitful on account of his poor environment. There is a strong under-current of prejudice against him, and he can hardly choose the companions, association with whom may bring out the best in him or serve as the right interpretation of Indian conduct and ideals." The residential hostel provides accommodation for 130 students of whom 40 are of British parentage. The Institute has also a non-residential membership of about 500 students. The latter will be able to share in its social, literary and educational activities which will afford facilities "to bring together Britishers and Indians." "In fact the most important feature of the corporate life at the hostel will be that, for the first time in London, an opportunity will be given to the Indian rightly and fully to feel himself to be the host of his British friends. And here will form that spirit of *bonhomie* and *camaraderie* which will enable him to show what real India is and has been." The Institute will arrange social gatherings and maintain a restaurant. The membership fees as well as the boarding and lodging charges are moderate. We wish this new venture of the Y. M. C. A.-all success and hope it will be, as it is meant by its founders to be, "pre-eminently a residential and social centre, where Indian students can have and are invited to have the utmost freedom to pursue their studies, cultivate their tastes, and cherish and develop their national ideals."

Cooperation and "Bara Sahibs".

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:—

"Referring to Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea's speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner, the Chowringhee paper says—"The European element in this country, specially the 'chota-sahibs,' would be well advised if they follow the advise of the grand old man of Bengal. Let all pin-pricks disappear, let all Europeans consider the Indians as their equals and mix freely with them; the Gandhi cult will vanish like mist." If pinpricks disappear, if all Europeans consider Indians as their equals and oncede to them equal rights of citizenship, of course there will be no cause of discontent in India. But when will that Utopia come? And will it come before the mentality of the average European is changed? But why are the 'Chota Sahibs' alone asked to cultivate friendly feelings with the Indians? What about 'Bara Sahibs'?

IRISH PEACE PARLEY.

CABINET AND SINN FEIN REACH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

The Cabinet and Sinn Fein have reached an agreement.

RUPTURE UNLIKELY.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH THE KING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd, 9 a,m, Dec, 6

The Irish outlook is authoritatively regarded as being extremely grave, although it is officially stated that the immediate rupture of negotiations is unlikely. It is understood that the chief Irish objections relate to the question of allegiance and the "continuance of partition." Government has decided that there cannot be compromise on the subject of allegiance; therefore, unless the Sinn Fein yield, nothing can avert the break-down, as Government is believed to have gone to the utmost limit, both as regards allegiance and Ulster.

LATER.

The King gave audience to Mr. Lloyd George and lengthily discussed the latest phase of the Irish negotiations. A full meeting of the Cabinet was held subsequently.

CABINET'S BUSY TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

There has been one long series of conferences on the Irish question to-day. After an interview between the king and Mr. Lloyd George there was a meeting of the Irish committee of the Cabinet followed by a meeting of the whole Cabinet. This was followed by a conference between the Irish committee and the Sinn Fein delegates lasting four and a half hours. There will probably be a further meeting of the Cabinet late tonight to review the position. It is stated that important modifications have been made in the Government proposals which the Sinn Fein delegates are now discussing with a view to delivering a reply tonight.

N. C. O. IN ASSAM.

ACTIVITIES BANNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JORHAT, Dec. 5.

In Assam Local Congress Committees and village *Panchayats* which are cropping up everywhere, under the guidance of true patriots are doing excellent national work. The province is fast forging ahead towards the goal in an absolutely non-violent manner. The message of *Swaraj* and the spinning wheel is brought home to the mind of the masses in the clearest possible way. The following notification, dated 24th ultimo. In an Extraordinary Gazette No. 7974 A.P. was issued:—

"It has been made to appear that certain associations are instigating persons to disobey the law and orders ensured by lawful authority and encouraging people to believe that the form of Government by law established in Assam is about to end and that what is known as Gandhi Raj is about to be established, are urging people to take possession of the public treasuries and offices and are bringing pressure to bear on the public servants to refuse their duty and other persons to abstain from their lawful occupation. The Governor-in-Council is satisfied that such associations namely the association at present known by the names of the Congress Volunteer Corps, the Khilafat Volunteer Corps, Santi Sena Sebak Sampradaya and other associations existing in the province of Assam which have similar objects interfere with the administration of the law and with the maintenance of law and order and constitute a danger to the public peace, it is hereby declared by the Governor-in-Council under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Amendment Act 1908, that all the said associations are unlawful associations within the meaning of part 2 of the said Criminal Law Amendment Act (Sd.). A. W. Botham, Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam."

Mr. Phillipson, District Magistrate, Sibsagar added the following corregendum, dated 1st instant.

"Any meeting or propaganda arranged in the interest of the boycott, the Khilafat, the Non-Co-operation movement and non-payment of taxes are illegal and shou'd be forthwith cancelled. All propaganda for the purpose of interfering the long established hats on the tea gardens or elsewhere by establishing rival hats or otherwise is illegal. *Panchayats* in the interest of such unlawful associations and established under their auspices are illegal. Picketting in furtherance of the objects of such associations is a Criminal offence. The collection of funds for a payment of subscription to such association is illegal."

The Viceroy speaks of non-interference in the lawful activities of any associations, however, opposed to the Government. The reader may judge how his message is being translated by the subordinate officials in practice. Lawyers say that the notification of the District Magistrate in no case be interpreted to include all that the District Magistrate has banned.

ADLY PASHA'S MISSION.

NOTHING LESS THAN INDEPENDENCE

"EGYPT WILL FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. at 6-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

Cairo.—The view of Adly Pasha's followers with regard to the rejected Anglo-Egyptian Agreement is voiced by a prominent supporter of Adly, who declares that the British Foreign Office Note made everyone indignant. The day was not far distant, contended this individual, when British statesmen would be convinced that Egypt could not accept anything less than independence. Adly Pasha's followers are firmly resolved to fight for Liberty, politically and legally.

LIBERAL PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec, 5,
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 6.

The Liberal newspapers agree in condemning the military clauses of the draft of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement.

The "Daily News" says that they constitute occupation pure and simple, which destroys all idea of independence.

The "Manchester Guardian" takes a similar view and says that it would have been worth our while to surrender our right to keep what every Egyptian politician considers as Army of Occupation in Egypt. The Foreign Office in that matter acted on the advice of military experts, and it is time, considers the "Guardian," that the whole Cabinet got their contribution into its right perspective.

The "Westminster Gazette" considers that the proposed convention does not concede anything of substance of national independence and very little of shadow. The "Gazette" declares that a new, more reasonable offer will certainly be soon forthcoming.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION.

GUARDING OF RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. at 6-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

Alexandria.—The Railway is being well guarded, owing to an attempt to wreck the train containing students coming to welcome the Egyptian delegation, who are expected to land this evening. Two sleepers were placed across the rails, but the cow-catcher on the engine knocked them off.

WHY BURMA'S LEADERS ARE INTERNED.

SIR R. CRADDOCK EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council today referred to the forthcoming visit of the Prince which he believed would be a source of pride and pleasure to every thinking Burman who regards his country's destinies as indissolubly linked for the country's good with the destinies of the British Empire. His Honour believed that the mass of people if left to exercise a free choice would make the Prince's visit to Burma—a brilliant success; but a small political clique, animated by race hatred and a desire to subvert Government's authority, is thus using all means fair and foul to make the visit a failure. Having preferred readiness to obtain the same Reforms as the Indian provinces, this clique subsequently demanded Home Rule and now professes to want Home Rule outside the British Empire. Having captured the political machine and organising an attempted boycott they have begun a system of underground intimidation to terrorise the mass of the people which is paying life worship to non-violence.

The first duty of the Government is to ensure that the Prince's visit shall not be an occasion for any such disgraceful scenes of violence as marked the Prince's arrival in Bombay. The Government, therefore, considered it prejudicial to public safety and good name of Burma that the leaders of a sinister movement remain at large and have decided to intern them under the Defence of India Act Rules. His Honour wanted to make clear to the people of Burma that the Government will use every weapon in the armoury to consider machinations of this small clique who rely on the use of methods of intimidation and insult and are trading on the reluctance of a British Government to check freedom of speech even where that freedom has degenerated into a baleful and dangerous licenses.

His Honour then quoted the Viceroy's words to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and concluded by saying that the absence of Burmese from the Prince's reception would cast indelible stain on the fair name and fame of a race renowned for courtesy, hospitality, good feeling, sound sense of friendliness and loyalty. He hoped that all loyal and law abiding citizens, heartened by the Viceroy's declaration of policy and words now uttered, would cease to be terrorised by a gang of disloyal and unscrupulous men and would give the Prince so splendid a reception that Burma and Burmese people would even occupy the foremost places in his memory and affection.

THE TEST OF SUCCESS

WHO HOLDS THE COUNTRY?

CONGRESS OR BUREAUCRACY?

MR. DAS' ANALYSIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Mr. C. R. Das, the President-elect of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, has issued the following statement:—

I said the other day that the Congress must be judged by the claim it makes. As we claim to hold the country, we must accept responsibility for any violence anywhere in this country. One must, in fairness, except those places where the message of the Congress has not been allowed to be heard. We accept no responsibility with regard to the Moplah outrage. I firmly believe that a rebellion would not have been possible, had the Congress and Khilafat workers been permitted to carry the gospel of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation. But the position of the Congress is different regarding the recent violence in Bombay, and the application of such violence under similar circumstances. Let us understand clearly the real issue which governs this assumption of responsibility. I have stated it before, but I find its real significance has not been appreciated. Do we assert that movement of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation has succeeded? If it has, is it not quite clear that it is because the Congress may be said to have established its control over the masses in this country. That is the only test of success of this movement. The continuance of such control is the measure of our success, its discontinuance must be the measure of our failure.

This is also the standard by which the bureaucracy must be judged. The bureaucracy claims to hold this country. I am attaching no importance to its claim so far as that claim is based on physical force. If that had been the only basis of its enormous claim I would have unhesitatingly declared that the bureaucracy was no more. I am dealing only with its claim so far as it depends on moral control which it may still exercise.

Our rulers are never tired of quoting Mahatma Gandhi's assumption of responsibility as an admission of failure of the Non Cooperation movement. That great soul never expresses himself in faltering accents of half-truths and untruths. If there has been a weakening of control which the Indian National Congress has established, let the fact be clearly admitted. So it was admitted. May I not point out with equal force and with equal truth that every case of violence such as was practised in Bombay, proves and must prove the failure of the bureaucracy to that extent? If such violence proves that the Congress had lost its hold on those who were guilty of violence, to my mind it proves as convincingly that the bureaucracy also had lost its control. This brings out the real issue. I state it once again so that my countrymen may realise its deeper significance. The struggle for Swaraj is a struggle for this control. The Indian National Congress claims to hold the country; the bureaucracy makes the same claim. Are we right? Are they right? The coming events must furnish the answer.

MR. STOKES ARRESTED.

REFUSES TO GIVE BAIL.

Mr. S. E. Stokes was arrested on the morning of Saturday, the 3rd December, at the Wagah railway station, while he was travelling from Amritsar to Lahore. He was detained at Lahore Cantonment, and produced before Major M. L. Ferrar O.B.E., I.A., District Magistrate, Lahore, at about 11 a.m. The District Magistrate served Mr. Stokes with a warrant under section 108, Criminal Proceduce Code, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound down for good behaviour under that section and be required to execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties in the sum of Rs. 5,000 each, inasmuch as he had caused to be published in the "Tribune" certain articles which were likely to spread sedition and promote hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects. The District Magistrate offered to release Mr. Stokes on bail, but the latter refused to furnish bail.

The case will be heard on Monday, the 5th of December, in the Court of the District Magistrate.—"Tribune."

ARREST OF LALA. LAJPATRAI.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

As the Provincial Congress Committee meeting was being held, the District Magistrate, Lahore, accompanied by the Superintendent of Police entered the room and asked the President to disperse the meeting Lala Lajpat Rai who was presiding refused. Thereupon the District Magistrate had him arrested. After that he ordered the arrest of Messrs. Santanam and Dr. Gopi Chand. The meeting, however, continued under the presidency of Pandit Rambhaj Datt, and the District Magistrate ordered the meeting to be dispersed. Among the resolutions passed by the meeting was one congratulating the arrested, after the meeting had dispersed and removed in a tonga. The Congress Office was then searched.

All the four were taken to the Telegraph office, where they are still kept till going to Press. The District Magistrate is at the Telegraph office. The Military is posted in the same place. The crowds maintained prefect quiet.

At the Telegraph Office, the arrested leaders were produced before Mr. J. E. Keough, Additional. District Magistrate The case was remanded till the 7th instant. Charges are believed to be under S. 145 I.P.C. (unlaw ful assembly).—"The Tribune."

LALAJI'S ARREST.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 6.

The news of arrest of Lion of Punjab, Lala Lajpatrai was received yesterday late in the evening and spread likewise fire throughout the city. A public meeting under auspieces of the City Congress Committee was held this morning at eight. Barrister Abhyankar presided. After speeches on "the Present Situation" by Messrs. Narsopant Kelkar and Bhopatkar, Dr. Moonjee moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, Mr. Samiulla Khan, Vice President Municipal Committee supporting it:—

This meeting of the citizens of Nagpur while deeply regretting the arrests of national leaders Lala Lajpatrai Lion of Punjab, Pioneer of Indian Nationalism and ex-President the Indian National Congress and other Punjab Bengal and Assam leaders, coming as they do on the eve of the momentous sessions of the Indian National Congress congratulates them on then heroic sacrifices in the cause of Motherland and declares it as its opinion that such arrests and incarcination would hasten the progress of the country towards its freedom.

HUBLI'S CONGRATULATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Dec. 6.

A well attended meeting held on the 5th under the auspices of the local Congress Committee congratulates Lala Lajpatrai, Jitendralal Sardar Mahtabsing and other Amritsar leaders and Ajmeer and Lucknow workers on their arrests.

FROM JAMSHEDPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 6.

A crowded meeting consisting mostly of workers was held Jamshedpur on Monday, to express deep seated sentiments roused by Lala Lajpatray's arrest. The meeting lasted two hours condemning the action of the Governments. Some speakers dwelt also on the arrest of Srijut Jitendralal, and other national workers.

ARRISTED LEADERS CONGRATULATI D

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Professors and the Students f the National College under the chairmanship of Prin. S. V. Puntambekar held yesterday:—

That this meeting of the Professors and the students of the National College, Bombay, congrtulates Sj. Lala Lajpat Rai, Sj. Jitendra Lal Banerji and others on their arrests while working out the Congress programme of non-violent non-cooperation.

AMRAOTI LEADERS SENT TO JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 5.

Shaikh Ismail, Mr. Ahmed Husain and Azad Husain, Secretary Khudam Kaba, Vice President District Congress Committee and the Member of the Central Khilafat Committee respectively were arrested under section 108. They refused to execute bonds and sureties for Rs. 500 each and were sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A WORKER'S RELEASE.

KARWAR'S ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Dec. 5.

Kazi Abdul Rahiman Editor of the *Alwahid* Karachi, on release from the local jail after one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 124 was received at the jail gate by an enthusiastic crowd of citizens amid shouts of *Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai* and *Vande-mataram*. There and then, facing the jail, he delivered a short speech to the insistent crowd emphasising that vigorous efforts be made for the attainment of Swaraj by sacrifice. In the market square Vice-President of the Local Khilafat Committee introduced the released prisoner who delivered a stirring speech exhorting the assembled people to fear God alone and disregarding threats of increasing repression work whole-heartedly for bringing the present bureaucratic system under popular control. The procession then proceeded to the Hindu temple and the Jumnia mosque and at both places Hindus and Muslims jointly prayed for Khilafat and the speedy attainment of Swaraj. After four hours the procession reached the seaside where Kazisahib is staying and there again he thanked the people for the love they showed him and congratulated them for the peaceful organisation of the procession and meetings *enroute*. A prominent citizen Martu Mahale who there gave his foreign clothing for burning eulogised Kazi Abdulrahiman's sacrifices and the audience dispersed.

A correspondent wires from Jullunder under date 5. A meeting consisting of many thousands of persons of Jullundur city was held last night under the auspices of the local Congress Committee and resolutions, congratulating Lala Lajpatrai and Messrs Santanam and Lalkhan and Dr. Gopichand on their arrest and Sardar Kharak Singh and others, on their conviction at Amritsar, were passed with unusual enthusiasm.

ARRESTS AT LUCKNOW.

COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6

The Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow has orderded under Section 144, probibiting all the meetings and posting and distribution of pamphlests advocating boycott, hartal and disobedience to law for the period of next two months within the Lucknow Municipality. Some arrests of the Congress and Khilafat workers were made to-day including those of Maulvi Salematulla, Messrs. Barmukand Bajpai and Mohanlal.

There was a full dress rehearsal of arrangements for the State entry and procession on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Lucknow. Sir Harcourt Butler was present and witnessed the rehearsal.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

IF IT FAILS.

U.S.A.'S ARMY ESTIMATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. at 6-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

Washington.—It is definitely learned from an authoritative source that the draft of quadruple entente, as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, is now under consideration by the British, Japanese, American and French Governments.

The Washington newspapers report that President harding, in the course of his annual message to the Congress, which assembles again on December 8th, will state that, should the Conference fail, he estimates that the United States should spend over eight hundred million dollars on the Army and Navy for the year ending 30th June 1923. The revenue is estimated (for 1923) at 3,338,000,000 dollars and expenditure at 3,505,000,000, including the War debt of 370,000,000; the Navy 432 millions and reduction of debt 369,000,000.

REDUCTION IN OVERSEAS FRIEGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

Sydney.—The conference of the commonwealth shipping lines has made a general reduction of ten per cent. in the overseas freights. The reduction is greater for some classes.

JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL FROM SIBERIA.

DEPUTATION FROM FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 6.

Washington.—A deputation from the Far Eastern Republic has arrived in order to request the powers to insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese from Siberia The Delegates say that the other objects are to open up trade relations with foreign countries and secure the recognition of Chita administration.

RIGHTS IN SHANTUNG.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Recd. at 6-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

At the resumption of the Sino-Japanese conversations at Washington, the delegates of Japan have agreed to waive all preferential rights in Shantung, and have also agreed that the Customs regime in Shantung should be an integral part of the Chinese Customs Regime.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA

M. KRASSIN'S OPINION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 6.

M. Krassin in a speech at Oxford, stated that the number of Russians affected by famine were 37 millions. Of those 21 millions, including 8 million children were faced with Starvation. M. Krassin attributed the famine in Volga to military invasions, financed by the Entente, followed by years of drought. Relief, considered Krassin, ought to be rendered by means of international loan, which Russia was unable to organise, owing to the Entente's witholding the recognition of the Soviet Government.

INDEPENDENT RHINISH REPUBLIC

DECISION OF RHINISH CONGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 6.
LONDON, Dec. 5

A Havas telegram from Mayence says that the congress which included 534 delegates of all sections of Rhinish population, has met at Bopn and passed a resolution in favour of the proclamation of an independent, neutral Rhinish Republic.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

The international Monetary Conference which should have opened in London to-day to consider the means of rehabiliating the currencies has been indefinitely postponed owing to the developments at Washington. In addition to Herr Rathenau representing Germany the American and Australian delegates are actually in London.

ACQUITTAL OF ARBUCKLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 6.

San Francisco.—It is understood that the final ballot showed that ten jurymen favoured the acquittal of Arbuckle. Two Jurors who voted for conviction are said to be women. One refused to consider the evidence declaring at the opening of the deliberations that she would not change her opinion until the hell froze. Arbuckle declares that the result amounts to a moral acquittal. Fresh trial is fixed for January 9th.

EX-KAISER TO RE-MARRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Dec. 6.

Berlin.—The newspaper "Zwoelfuhrblatt" asserts that the ex-Kaiser has decided to remarry and has chosen the widow of a Danzig officer who was killed in the Great War.

CABLE ITEMS.

The German marks in London to-day were 920 to a sovereign. The Reichsbank's current note circulation is 100944 million marks, an increase during week of 4480 millions.

Vienna.—Austria's military occupation of Burgenland is completed.

REPRESSION IN ALLAHABAD.

ARREST OF SIX WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

Pandit Kapel Deo Malaviya, with six other local workers, was arrested near Ismailganja in Allahabad District. Pandit Kapel Deo was a prominent Congress worker and had gone to the place to address a meeting and enrol volunteers. The arrest was presumably made under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Pandit Kapil Deo is Secretary, District Congress Committee. Others are Kedarnath Jagannath Prasad, Chowdhry Ram, Raj Singh, Bhagwan Din Pande, Debi Prasad, and Matadyal, office-bearers, councillors and members of local tehsil committee. The party, in custody of the police, arrived this morning at the Collectorate and were met by a large crowd among whom were Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders. It is expected the trial will take place in the course of the day.

Commander-in-Chief and Lady Rawlinson arrived at Maymyo on the 5th and are staying with General Sir V. and Lady Fane.

An associated Press Message says that against official opposition the U. P. Legislative Council carried by 29 votes against 21 a resolution recommending to the Government that the Incometax Commissioner or his deputies should not have beside them, while hearing an incometax appeal, any incometax officer against whose orders the appeal in question has been preferred.

EXASPERATION OF ISLAM.

SHOULD TURKEY BE SPARED?

AGA KHAN ON INDIAN UNREST.

Writing from Paris on Nov. 8. to "The Times" i nreference to its leaders on the Near Eastern problem H.H. the Aga Khan says:—

The leading articles in *The Times* of November 2 and 5 upon the Near Eastern problem impel me to write urging that Great Britain should now make every effort in conduction with France, to terminate the strife in the Near East and to conclude peace with Turkey upon a just and equitable basis.

The Times of November 2 said that the Treaty of Sevres is obsolte, and that "the Greeks have failed in their attempt to maintain by force their claims in Asia Minor against the Kemalist." It observed that the Greeks should be persuadoi "to moderate their claims even to the point of evacuating Asia Minor, in no part of which can they in their own strength remain secure; and it pointed out that "the rich commercial possibilities of Constantinpole are stifled by the Allied occupation, and the city has become an intolerable problem to those who are responsible for its protection, and administration." On November 5 *The Times* said that "the speedy evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks is desirable" and it declared that the Greek advance in Asia Minor has made of the Kemalist movement a powerful force, that is now the only force to be reckoned with in Turkish national life, and has provoked reverberations far beyond Turkish territory." With the observations I have quoted I profoundly agree.

The failure of the Entente to conclude peace with Turkey and to restore to the Turks their capital and their historic homeland has created a situation which has long been poisoning the atmosphere of the Near and Middle East. I am well aware of the preoccupations of Entente statesmen in Central Europe and elsewhare, but nothing can justify the attitude of passive neglect which has permitted the Turkish question to drift until it has become a definite danger to the peace of the British Empire. The treatment meted out to the Turkish has aroused the most intense exasperation throughout the whole of Islam. It is responsible for most of the difficulties which now perplex Great Britain in Asia. It has driven soma of the more extreme Turks to enter into relations with the Bolshevists of Russia, with whome the majority of Mahomedans have very little in common. The future of Mesopotamia can never be peaceful until Asia Minor settles down to a prosperous peace. The policy adopted towards the Turks is a direct cause of the growing misunderstanding with Persia, for, though the Persians are Shiahs, the inner unity of Islam is a fact which non-Moslems can hardly realize. How can we expect the Mahomedan nation of Persia to maintain intimate relations with Great Britain, when the Persians see the Greeks permitted, and in the past encouraged, to wrest from their co-religionists, the Turks, some of their oldest and most famous provinces? I am convinced that the Turkish question is at the root of the failure to come to a satisfactory agreement with Afghanistan. Settle the Turkish problem, give the Turks fair play, convince the Mahomedan world that Great Britain and her Allies do not intend to stifle the national existence of Turkey, and I am certain the difficulties at Kabul would quickly disappear. Above all, the healing of the Turkish sore would instantly remove the only cause of unrest among the Mahomedans of India, which has recently had such unhappy consequences.

I feel that the nature of India Mahomedan opinion upon the Turkish question is still grievously misunderstood in Great Britain. It is of no for Englishmen whose memories of India relate to the distant past to contend that Indian Mahomedans have only a factitious interest in Turkey and the Sultan-Caliph. We have to deal with the position as it exists to-day. Islam in India is deeply interested in the welfare of the most important independent Mahomedan State in the world. The Moslems of India do not want to see Turkey blotted out, and they fear that such is the aim of Turkey's enemies. The problem has been largely transformed by the war. The British Empire overthrew the but the Indian Army was the Empire's spear-point in the Turkish campaigns. The Indian troops, Moslem and Hindu alike, loyally answered the King-Emperor's call and went forth to war against the Turks in an obedient and unquestioning spirit. Many among them may not have liked the task, but they did their duty bravely and fearlessly. It was mainly through the help of India that the Turks were brought to their downfall, and India feels that her views should receive attention in the subsequent settlement. Indian anxieties about the fate of Turkey were to some extent allayed by the Prime Minister's famous pronouncement, in which he said in effect that Turkey would be spared. It was afterwards contended that this memorable pledge was conditional upon the instant surrender of Turkey, which was not forthcoming. I can only speak of things as they are, and I say that India believed in the Prime Minister's promise and still desires to see it fulfilled. It is so easy to do reasonable justice to Turkey, so dangerous for the well-being of India to let the misunderstanding grow and grow until it hangs like a dark cloud over all the countries between the Maritza and the Ganges. Will not Great Britain, for whom the problem contains such peril, now do her utmost to set these matters at rest?

What should be done? I urge that the least possible basis of a permanent settlement is to restore to Turkey immediately and fully her sovereign rights in Anatolia and Asia Minor. There will never be any peace in the Near and Middle East while the Greeks remain in military occupation of any part of the Asiatic mainland. Greece has disregarded the advice of her best friends in Europe. I have great admiration for the national spirit and enterprise of the Greeks, but Greece has been persuaded against her true interests to appeal to the sword, and she has signally failed. She should realize all the facts of the situation and withdraw from Asia altogether, leaving the Turks in undisputed possession of the territories which they have held for many centuries. That is the first condition of a just settlement.

The next imperative necessity is that the Turks should receive back their capital of Constantinople, a course of which *The Times* has already approved. They should be allowed to resuscitate their civil and financial administration, and if this were done it would soon be found that the finances of Turkey would improve. At present the economic condition of Turkey is chaotic, and it is bound to remain so until her sovereign rights over her capital and her Asiatic provinces are restored. A matter of even greater importance and interest to all Mahomedans of all sects is that the Sultan-Caliph should be freed from the scarcely veiled bondage in which he is detained. The humiliting position of the Sultan-Caliph causes the most intense grief and anger in all Mahomedan communities. He is far worse off than the Pope in the Vatican, for at least the Pope is the "prisoner" of his own people and of Catholics and has freedom in international intercourse, and is not surrounded by foreign troops and their staffs.

If the Entente followed the right course of action, I am assured that unity of aim could soon be established between the Sultan of Turkey and his advisers, and Mustapha Kemal Pasha and those associated with him. The anomaly of two Governments in Turkey is the out come of unwise foreign intervention. Released from external pressure and left free to act together for a single object, Constantinople and Angora would at once join in establishing a strong National Government for Turkey. The Turks must be given the opportunity of developing a free national State. This is the only possible solution of the problem, but the restoration of Constantinople and the roturn of the Greeks to their own country are essential preliminaries. The Turks cannot be extinguished, and if they are left as they are to-day they will struggle for years until they have recovered their rights.

The dangers in the East will not be removed until the Turkish question is settled on the lines I have indicated, and I would add that the unrest among the Mussulmans of India is likely to continue until justice is done. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy, fully realized and advocated the necessity of a just peace, though unfortunately owing to his innate modesty, his action did not receive in India the public recognition that it merited. Both Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu are plainly aware of the truth. Lord Reading, in a recent speech, has said that he has steadily pressed the claims of the Turks. The efforts of Mr. Montagu in the same direction are known to us all, and have won for him personally the gratitude of the Islamic world.

Upon the recent separate negotiations of representatives of France with the Kemalists at Angora I do not offer any comment. I would say this, however; I firmly believe that the maintenance of not merely the Entente but the Entente Cordiale between Great Britain and France is essential, not only for the peace of Europe and Asia and the safety of both countries but for the future of human civilization itself. The Entente is in peril through the course of events in the Near East, partly owing to the past reluctance of the British Government to intervene, as should have been done long ago, and as France has finally done. I hold that the Near Eastern question can only be settled by the joint action of Great Britain and France, working cordially together, and I am certain it is not too late for both Governments to achieve this happy result, assuring Turkey a free national existence and the Islamic world peace and contentment.

MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

A DIFFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 6.

A mass meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans of about three thousand people was held at Akola in the evening of the 3rd December, under the presidentship of Seth Radha Kisson of Amraoti resolved:—

"While recognising the principle and programme of non-violent non-cooperation passed by the Nagpur Congress as the only effective means for obtaining Swaraj unanimously reaffirms the same and disapproves of the proposal passed against it by the Akhil Maharastra Conference at Akola on the 2nd December 1921."

A copy of the above resolution was handed over to the President the C. P. and Berar Conference, Mr. Jayakar.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE

FURTHER STAGES OF N. C. O.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Dec. 5.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided at the Maharashtra Conference which adopted a resolution urging that the time had come for resorting to further stages in non-cooperation. The motion that Swaraj should be on democratic lines within the British Empire was negatived.

Sir Wilfred and Lady Stokes have left Government House. There was a Dinner Party at Government House.

U. P. COUNCIL.

AMNESTY FOR AGRARIAN RIOTS CONVICTS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

The resolution was unanimously carried by the United Provinces Council appealing to his Excellency for clemency to be shown in deserving cases of those convicted in the Agrarian riots in Fyzabad and Rae Bareilly early this year. The supporters mentioned that the men were excited and led astray by inflammatory speeches and designing persons and no more auspicious an occasion to show clemency could be had than the forthcoming visit of the Prince. The Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad accepted the resolution and promised to place it before the Governor. Though the Home Member opposed the leave being granted to move an amendment to include within the scope of the resolution those convicted in connection with the Partabgarh and Sultanpur riots, assured the Council that all the cases would be considered.

FOREST SERVICE.

The resolution of Mr. Kunzru for recommending to the Government of India that probationers from England and India to the Indian Forest Service should be trained in England and India respectively and that the institution for imparting a high degree of training in forestry should be established in India as recommended by the Public Services Commission instead of the Central Institution in England, was also carried. The Government remained neutral and the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad promised to forward the resolution to the Government of India.

A non-official Bill to widen the municipal franchise as to place it similar to the franchise for the Provincial Council and which proposed the District Boards to exclude undesirable women from the benefits of municipal franchise, was introduced and circulated for opinions.

BARDOLI NEWS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADVICE

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 5.

Pandita Sarala Devi Chaudhrani in company of some of the prominent workers, Messrs. Dayalji, Kalyanji, Kuverji and others toured through the taluka during the last week, visiting some of the principal places. Mahatma Gandhiji followed them on the 2nd instant, called together the leading workers, visited some of the leading places and took stock of the situation. Mahatmaji was so much satisfied with the progress that fifty per cent. of the taluka was declared by him to be fit to commence civil disobedience. But the Mahatmaji insists upon a complete atmosphere of non-violence and making up of the deficiency of the other fifty per cent. before successful civil disobedience can be commenced. Workers and people have also begun working with redoubled energy.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

FOUR BURMANS SERVED WITH ORDERS

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec 5

Four Burmans, prominent in political agitation, have been served with orders under the Defence of India Act to reside at distant points of the province. One is the President of the General Council of the Burmese Associations, two are journalists and the fourth resigned a year ago his position as the Deputy Registrar, Chief Court, to take up legal practice and has been active in the National Education movement.

PUSSYFOOT'S CERTIFICATE.

"WONDERFUL TEMPERANCE WORK."

Thus Mahatma Gandi in "Young India":—

I was agreeably surprised to receive the following from Pussyfoot. I had hoped to have the privilege of meeting Dr. Johnson but our programme always clashed. It is therefore special satisfaction for me to be able to receive a letter from him acknowledging our temperance work:

"My dear Mr. Gandhi,

"While sailing away from your country, my mind keeps going back to the wonderful work that you are doing for the temperance cause in India and, consequently, for the whole world.

"After making all possible discounts for motive, purpose or method, the bald looms up against the sky that you have accomplished more for the temperance reform in two years than any other man has been able to accomplish, in that time, in the history of the world.

"My chief regret, in leaving India, is that while there I was not able to meet you personally and tell you what I am telling you in this letter.

"Please present my kind recollections to your good wife and your brother with whom I did have the privilege of a little visit.

At sea, Cordially yours,
19th Nov. 1921. W. E. Johnson."

I can share the letter with the reader without blushing for the simple reason that I can claim no credit for the work which Dr. Johnson truly calls wonderful. It has not even taken two years to accomplish what has been done. But the credit belongs to a multitude of unknown workers who fired by the religious nature of the movement spontaneously took up temperance work. I wish that such glorious work had not been marred by the wanton and violent burning of liquor shops in Bombay. Let me hope that all trace of compulsion will be removed from the reform and that we shall soon see an India become voluntarily dry.

TRIAL AT ALLAHABAD.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRINCE'S VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

The trial of Pandit Kapil Deo Malaviya, Vakil, High Court, and six workers, members of the Soraon Tehsil Congress Committee, began to-day before Mr. Gopinath, Deputy Magistrate. The accused were charged under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Amendment Act, the charge being that on the 5th December the accused convened a meeting at Ismailgunge and enlisted volunteers for the Ahmedabad Congress and managed an unlawful association the effect of which is to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. The police officers gave evidence as to the holding of the meeting and the activity of the accused in getting signatures to forms of enlistment. The accused refused to cross-examine and made statements in reply to the Court that they were non-cooperators and did not recognise the present courts and the Government and the Court was at liberty to do what it liked. The Magistrate will deliver the judgment to-morrow.

ROYAL VISIT.

Non-cooperators are posting bills and circulating leaflets for *hartal* on the 12th, but authorities are ready to meet it. Arrangements for the Prince's visit are well in hand. Routes will be mainly through the Church Road and Thornhill Road via Alfred Park. The Municipality are busy putting roads in order. A large number of extra police from the districts have been drafted in and Mr. S. Newby assisted by Mr. Ferguson have made excellent arrangements for the traffic which is expected to be heavy in spite of the attempted boycott. The casket in which the municipal address will be presented will be of Indian design and is being made by Messrs. Jewellers Ltd. of Canning Road. Certain portions of the Royal route will be available for the public. Tickets and passes are being issued for various functions and it is expected that large crowds will attend polo where enclosures are being allotted for various communities. The school children's gathering in the Alfred Park ought to be a fine sight as each school will turn out with bags and banners in their respective national dresses. The children are being provided with a treat after the Prince leaves. Several thousand blankets will be distributed and poor will be fed probably at the Mayo Hall. All sections are beginning to take interest in the Royal visit and evidence of preparations is seen everywhere.

PRINCE AT LALGARH.

(Associated Press.)

LALGARH BIKANER, Dec. 4.

The Prince of Wales returned from Gujner. After breakfast he had lunch at the palace and started for Bharatpur in the afternoon. The Maharajkumar and other nobles were at the station to see the Prince off. His Royal Highness thanked the Maharaja for his splendid hospitality. The train steamed off amidst cheers.

MAGISTRATE'S LETTER TO PT. NEHRU.

THE LATTER'S REPLY.

The following letter was addressed to Pandit Moti Lal Nehru by Mr. K. N. Knox, District Magistrate, Allahabad, dated December 1, and delivered on December 2.

I have the honour to inform you that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will pass along Church Road on his way from Prayag Railway Station to the High Court at abour 9·45 a.m. on the 12th December, 1921. I must ask you to consider yourself personally responsible that at the time of the passing of the Royal motor-car, no one is allowed within the boundaries of your compound, except the members of your own household and invited guests for whose conduct and character you can vouch. None others except police officers, whether in uniform or in plain clothes, who must be admitted without question, should be allowed to enter your compound for at least half an hour before His Royal Highness passes. The Church Road will be closed to traffic at 9 a.m. So your guests should be instructed to reach your house before that hour, or they will be liable to be stopped by the police. Please also note that no stand may be erected along the route taken by H. R. H. without the approval of the Superintendent of Police.

Kindly give bearer, an acknowledgment in writing that you have noted the contents of this letter.

PT. NEHRU'S REPLY.

Thereupon Pandit Motilal Nehru sent the following letter to Mr. Knox:—

An open letter dated the 1st December, 1921, signed by you, has just been handed to me by Mirza Rajab Ali Beg, Sub-Inspector, Colonelgunj. I am surprised no less at the contents of that letter than at the agency by which you have thought fit to send it to me. The letter purports to be written by you as Magistrate and Collector in which capacity you can undoubtedly issue such orders as the law empowers you to pass. If the letter is meant to be such an order, one would expect to find in it a reference to the particular law or rule having the force of law under which it was issued. I find no such reference and am not aware of any law or rule under which you can issue orders to me to regulate my household or my guests or to ask me to "vouch" for their "conduct" and "character" or be "personally responsible" for the entry upon my grounds of any other persons who may think fit to enter. I can find no authority empowering you to impose a general obligation upon me to admit police officers in uniform or in plain clothes to my grounds at any particular time. As for the regulation of traffic on the public roads, it has nothing whatever to do with me and it will be the look-out of persons using those roads either to abide by the regulations or take the consequences of not doing so. Lastly, the Superintendent of Police or any other person has no right to interfere with me in any legitimate use that I may wish to make of my own property.

In order however to relieve your evident anxiety for the safety of His Royal Highness while he passes my compound I may inform you that as a Non-Cooperator I am specially pledged to see, as far as it lies in my power, that no harm befalls His Royal Highness.—The "Independent."

ANGORA FUND

VISIT TO GORAKHPUR

MEETING PROHIBITED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Dec. 5.

A party of the Agnora Fund deputation, consisting Mohamed Hussain Moulana Fakir and Khujandi arrived at Gorakhpore on the 27th ultimo. Nawab Ismail Khan, Moulana Majid remaining at Azamgarh to join the Conference there the whole station was packed with Volunteers and thousands of citizens were present at the gate of the station.

Mr. Nidkran, D. S. P. with a body of Policemen, served Haji Mahomed Husain with a notice under section 144 prohibiting him from attending, convening or addressing any meeting. There was further a general notice under section 144 prohibiting the public from attending or convening any meeting in Gorakhpore. The wordings of the notice being ambigous Mr. Mahomed Husain wrote to the Collector to make clear i the notice applied to religious meetings re Angora to which he sent a lengthy reply that even that meeting could not be held for one month. In the meantime thousands of people had collected in and around the pandal, including many women and children. People were pouring in from mofusil also. The public remained patient and peaceful.

After receiving the Collector's reply the local leaders peacefully dispersed the audience telling them a final instruction will be issued to-morrow.

Nawab Ismail Khan, Maulana Majid arrived next morning and after consultation with the local Congress and Khilafat Leaders. It was decided to postpone the meeting.

The Exhibition of force by the authorities was greater and the situation was critical ultimately the leaders asked the crowd to leave Pandal peacefully which they did. There was real spirit of non-violence among the masses which is due to the work of the workers.

The deputation then motored to Basti and addressed a very crowded meeting there. Subscriptions for Angora was collected and Nawab Ghulam Husain announced his magnificent donation of fifty thousand and paid a portion in cash. Many thousands were collected from Gorakhpore and Basti. The deputation returned Gorakhpore same night and a *Mahfil Mild Sharif* was held in the *Juma Masjid* next day, after which Messrs. Mohamed Husain and Ismail Khan left for Lucknow to attend the Muslim League Meeting. It was expected to realise one lakh from Gorakhpore which could not be done owing to the notice of prohibition of meeting.

ANGORA COLLECTIONS

Total collections for Angora Fund upto 4th instant amount to nearly nine lacs of rupees out of which following provinces have contributed as under:—Sindh, Rs. 9,533; Punjab, Rs. 17,739; Delhi, Rs. 275; Ajmer, Rs. 18,567; Oudh, Rs. 14,220; Behar, Rs. 48,060; Bengal and Assam, Rs. 15,329; Deccan, Rs. 2,697; Central Provinces, Rs. 560; United Provinces, Rs. 1,14,115; Madras, Rs. 11,720; Burma, Rs. 115.

With exception of a few more petty sums rest of donation have been received from Bombay to make up a total of nearly 9 lacs.

Informations are being received in Central Office that work of collections for Angora is vigorously taken up in all parts of India and it is hoped that first instalment of 50 lacs of rupees for which appeal has been issued will be collected in a short time. All Khilafat committees and workers are requested to keep us constantly informed of the progress of the work.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STATE SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the letter of Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta in connection with holding of a conference of the subjects of Indian States residing in Bombay. The idea is indeed laudable and as one, who takes pride in being a subject of an Indian State and who has at heart the interests and well-beings of his State and its people, I whole-heartedly support Mr. Mansukhlal's views, through the medium of your esteemed paper and further propose Mr. M. A. Jinnah's name as its president as I am sure there is no better person than Mr. Jinnah to discharge the responsibilities of this office.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

THE VICEROY.

The "Indian Daily News":—

The "New York World's" London correspondent on October 22nd wrote as follows about the Viceroy:—"The Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is said to be suffering from the injurious effects of the East India climate. He has grown noticeably thinner, as is shown in recent photographs. It was only with doubt and hesitation that his doctors eventually sanctioned his undertaking the Viceroyalty last January and he is finding his work so engrossing that he cannot follow the regimen they prescribed. However, it is impossible for him to resign, even if he wishes to, until the Prince of Wales's visit is concluded." We do not know much about his health, but judging from his remarks his backbone is quite allright.

LORD SINHA'S RESIGNATION

OWING TO REASONS OF HEALTH

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

VICEROY'S CAMP,

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

A communique says:—

The following notification appears in a Gazette Extraordinary which is issuing at Delhi to-day:—"Owing to urgent reasons of health, His Excellency the Rt. Honourable Satyendra Prasanna Baron Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C., K.C.S.I., has resigned his office as Governor of Bihar and Orissa with effect from the afternoon of November 29th, 1921, and his resignation has been accepted by His Majesty the King-Emperor with great regret."

His Excellency the Viceroy has communicated to His Excellency Lord Sinha the following message which he has received from the Secretary of State:—"In view of the urgent reasons of health, which against your hopes and despite your courageous endeavours, have now compelled you to submit your resignation of the office of Governor of Behar and Orissa, the Viceroy and I have felt, we have had no alternative but to place it in the King's hands. I am commanded by His Majesty to express to you his most sincere regret that you are compelled to lay down your work as His Majesty's representative in Behar and Orissa, which has been carried on by you with such success. His Majesty's regret is all the more increased by the knowledge of the reasons which have necessitated this decision. I join with His Excellency the Viceroy in lamenting the misfortune which has deprived us of a loyal colleague and friend whose services we shall gratefully remember. His Excellency the Viceroy and I wish from our hearts that the leisure you have so fully earned, after your long and unique share in the administration of India, will restore to you the health which you have sacrificed to the public duty and will bring you many years of happiness."

COMPLETION OF AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS

SIR HENRY DOBBS' RETURN

(Associated Press.)

Sir H. Dobbs and the Afghan representatives met at the "Examining Post" crossing the Peshawar—Jalalabad Road, for the Final fixing up of the Frontier. It had been arranged that the minor adjustment of the British-Afghan frontier, which is one of the terms of the treaty, should be formally carried out by Sir Henry Dobbs on this occasion. To represent the Afghan Government the Mushtashar of the Afghan Foreign Office, Mohomed Ishaq Khan, had accompanied the Mission to the frontier. Ghund Mishar Brigadier General Mohmed Sami Khan who has been, Mihandar throughout the stay of the Mission at Kabul, was also present to see his onerous and ably performed duties of hospitality and entertainment through to their conclusion and subsequently to accompany Sir Henry Dobbs to Peshawar. There was by this time a considerable gathering of Afghan officials and non-officials, prominent among the latter being the venerable figure of Akbar Khan of Lalpura.

Maps were now produced and the line of the new frontier was minutely inspected thereon by the chief military and civil officials of both nations. A move, was then made to the point some 700 yards back along the road towards Landi Khana where beneathe the towering cliffs of Tarkham the new frontier will run. The Afghan infantry which had formed the guard of honour moved up with band playing to this point, simultaneously the British infantry and artillery moved back to the strains of the British drums and pipes mingling with the brass and pipe bands of the Afghans which played their national anthem and other patriotic tunes. After a brief speech by the Afghan Mushtashar and a suitable reply by Sir Henry Dobbs the representatives of the two nations jointly marked out a few yards of the new frontier and saw the wire gates erected in their new position. The ceremony closed on a dramatic and appropriate note, an Afghan Mullah stepping forward from the crowd and reciting a prayer in which the assembled Mohamedan spectators heartily joined. On the conclusion of this prayer the Afghan infantry fired a "Feu de joie" on the three times three principle, to the echoes of which Sir Henry Dobbs and his party after hearty farewells to the Afghan officials drove away to Landikotah, where a guard of honour of Indian infantry saluted the envoy. Lunch was partaken of in the staff mess in the Landikotah Fort and the party then proceeded to Peshawar. Arriving at Government House the members of the mission were welcomed by Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Provinces, and a large assemblage of civil officials and the leaders of Indian society in Peshawar. A pleasant feature of this welcome was the presence of Sirdar Gul Mohamed Khan, hitherto Afghan Envoy with the Government of India. It was a fortunate chance that he should have been present in Peshawar on his way back to Afghanistan and able to participate in a ceremony which marks the inauguration of what all classes of the community in India fervently hope and pray may be an unbroken era of ever increasing friendship between the British Empire and the Islamic Kingdom of Afghanistan.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

Reverse of Truth,

The Government of Bombay has contradicated my statement to the effect that the police and the military took sides during the recent trouble and that not they but the citizens restored peace I am sorry for the contradiction. I was unprepared for it. I must add to my charges a third now to complete the picture. The police or the military were powerless to protect the life and property of the citizens. On the seventeenth I observed that they could not prevent tramcars and motors froms being burnt. They could not prevent the liquor shop in Bhindibazar from being reduced to ashes. Nor did they do better on eighteenth or nineteenth. Incendiarism and looting went on unchecked. When anybody applied for protection, he was flatly told that they could not spare any more men, all hands being occupied in connection with the welcome to the Prince.

Could the police and the military possibly restore peace when they were able to protect none and nothing in the disturbed area? The credit for restoration of peace is not claimed for non-co-operators alone. I claim it for both co-operators and non-co-operators, for Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis and Christians including Englishmen. If all the peace-loving citizens had not joined, order could not have been restored. I claim the credit for Mian Chhotani. On the 20th instant but for Sir Pheroze Shethna who succeeded in inducing the military to stay their hand, a crowd would have been fired upon whereas it was dispersed within five minutes by the efforts of Dr. Pavri and Mr. Banker. I can multiply instances of such dispersal on behalf of the citizens irrespective of creed or party. Mrs. Naidu was often asked by the military to help disperse crowds. Indeed if co-operating and non-co-operating Parsis had not helped, it would have been impossible to restore peace. At the peace breakfast it was Mr. H. P. Modi who claimed the credit for the citizens. Though Mr. Purushottamdas administered a polite rebuke to the non-co-operators for the previous excitement, he did not disclaim the credit for the establishment of peace on behalf of the citizens. Mr. Natarajan too gave unstinted praise to those who had brought about the much-desired peace. Mr. K. T. Paul and Mr. Douglas did no less. Mr. Vimadalal in proposing thanks specially mentioned Main Chhotani.

As to taking sides whilst the police failed to protect the Parsis, many of the latter admitted to me that they looked on whilst Parsi hooligans were dealing destruction. But I do not wish to labour this point I have no desire to blame individual members of the police or military. I hope one day to bring them over to the side of truth and innocence. Most are Indians, and I certainly do not despair of Englishmen too responding in the end if only non-co-operators will be true to their creed of non-violence. Credit may however be given for the forbearance of the police and the military in that they did not wantonly take life, they did not attempt terrorism. Let me close this chapter by instancing Malabar and Madras. Because the people are not permitted to work, the Malabar trouble is still going on; because people did not or could not work, murder in the strike area in Madras was rampant for close on two months. The Government of Bombay may, if they choose, claim the credit for refraining from interference with the people who were trying to restore peace.

Who was at the Bottom?

People were not wanting who persisted in saying that the whole trouble was engineered and kept up by the secret police. Throughout the six years I have been in India, I have been hearing such charges against the C. I. D. I have myself received the attentions of that body. But I am unable to subscribe to the wild rumours that are set afloat about it. I admit that it is corrupt, that many charges can be borne out but there is much exaggeration in them. It would be terrible if they were all true. And it would be proof of our rank cowardice. Many things imputed to the department are possible only among a people bereft of personal bravery and self-respect. During the Bombay disturbances, responsible men credited the secret police with having set afloat all the rumours about assault on Mrs. Naidu, myself and others, about damage to mosques and churches, etc. The C. I. D. was reputed to have brought about the fires and the wrecking of tramcars. I am unable to believe all these statements; and if they are true, the people of Bombay must be easily gullible and too foolish to exercise the rights of citizenship. Among the qualities required to enable us to attain Swaraj is certainly ability to checkmate the C. I. D. If we can be easily incited to things that hurt us or induced to believe things we ought not to, we can never gain our end. If we are openly and truly non-violent, we cannot possibly go wrong. Either the C. I. D. or we work upon the inflammable material in our midst. If we cannot keep it under control, we must bid good bye to all idea of freedom in the near future.

Beware of Rumours.

One of the many lessons to be learnt from the events is that we must never believe rumours and that we must have Congress and Khilafat offices in every ward or large street where people can verify rumours. If we are acting as one man with one mind,—and we must if we are to succeed—we must learn never to act without thinking and on mere rumours. Three-fourths of the panic was caused by mischievous rumours. What does it matter if the people hear of temples destroyed or some big leader killed or injured? They may not act without advice. Does an individual soldier act on his own behalf on hearing of a general's death or of a desecration of his mosque or temple? If he were to act so, he would harm the cause and be liable even to be shot. It is much more necessary for us to act in concert when we are willing soldiers of peace and more capable of restraint than armed soldiers and when we have to win not a single battle but the freedom of our country and religions.

Obligatory Exaggeration.

Exaggeration is always worthy of condemnation but there is one exception to the rule. It is obligatory in connection with our own faults. We are short-sighted regarding them, and they appear in their true bearing only when they are magnified a thousandfold. We are long-sighted regarding other people's faults. Understatement in their case is therefore a necessity. And if we perform the two processes simultaneously and conscientiously, we are likely to arrive at the happy mean. Musalman friends have quarrelled with my saying that theirs was the leading part in the riots. And both they and the Hindus have taken exception to my statement that they were the aggressors and therefore the guilty party. I have given the greatest consideration to both the objections and have come to the conclusion that I must adhere to my original statement. We shall never cleanse ourselves, unless we know the whole truth against ourselves. I would be untrue to the Musalmans if I did not say what I knew or felt, and I would be no Hindu, if for fear of losing Hindu esteem on otherwise I did not tell the truth. Needless to say it is no part of my business to consider the legal consequences of such statements. The Government may do what it chooses. If the Parsis and Christians are wise, they will not play into its hands. But as a non-co-operator I am unconcerned with legal consequences. Those who did damage were non-co-operators, sympathisers or mere mischief-makers. The first two must feel delighted, if innocent, to be imprisoned, for we court imprisonment of the innocent. If they have done wrong, they need not be sorry for punishment. The mischief-makers need not expect protection from me. Therefore the best protection I am capable of giving, the best service I am capable of rendering is to tell the truth in utter disregard of consequence. It is not possible on any other terms to carry on this great struggle affecting crores of people in which you are always dealing with novel situations and uncertain elements. Our only infallible weapons in the midst of such uncertainties are Truth and Non-violence.

Fear of Imprisonment.

Much though we have advanced in shedding fear of imprisonment, there is still a disinclination to seek it and anxiety to avoid it. We must remain scrupulously honest and non-violent, and at the same time be anxious almost to find ourselves in the goals of the Government. It must be positively irksome if not painful for us to enjoy so called freedom under a Government we seek to end or mend. We must feel that we are paying some unlawful or heavy price for retaining our liberty. If therefore when being innocent we are imprisoned, we must rejoice because we must feel that freedom is near. Is not freedom nearer for the imprisonment of hundreds who are now cheerfully undergoing it for the sake of the country? What can be better for non-co-operators of Bombay than that though innocent, they should be imprisoned for the sake of the guilty?

A Pure Heart.

But my remarks will be appreciated only by those who have changed hearts,-not by those Hindus and Musalmans who still believe that the Parsis of the Christians were more in the wrong than the Hindus and the Musalmans. The many letters of protest I have received show that many Hindus and Musalmans believe the Parsis and the Christians gave the first offence. Although I know the contrary, I am prepared to assume that they did. Are not Hindus and Musalmans still bound by virtue of their pledge, of their numbers and of their religion not to retaliate but to befriend and protect them even if they have to go out of their way to do it? should be excluded. We have adopted the doctrine of non-violence after great deliberation. We believe that it is the only way of success. Unfortunately there is a party which does not believe in this but is apparently working with us. We request this party to adopt our principles while it works with us or to wait till our methods have proved mutile before it puts its own principles into practice.

"I was very much grieved to hear the troubles in Bombay. Their only result was to lessen the effect of calmness and self-control displayed by the people on the arrest of our renowned leaders. We consider the Bombay riots to be opposed not only to our political creed but also to our *Shariat*. By our religious law a Muslim is forbidden to destroy the wine of a non-Muslim. He is bound to compensate the party aggrieved. If the *Shariat* is so stringent with regard to wine we can well imagine what its orders are with regard to other property. At the present moment we have a quarrel with the British bureaucracy and with no one else in India. Under such conditions the honour and the property of all, be they Muslims, Hindus, Parsis, Jews or Christians, should be safe in our hands. We should remain firm to our religious commandments. I fear that if such disturbances are not prevented in future, the minorities will no longer have faith in Indian democracy and they will be forced to rely on the foreigner for their defence. At the same time I request these minorities not to be deceived by the interested help of the bureaucracy. They should bear in mind the deplorable results which may arise by too heated a desire of retaliation and should, therefore, bring themselves under control."

Rights of minorities

Unless therefore we remove the last trace of ill-will against Parsis, Christians or Jews, we shall fail in our purpose. The condition of such protection is not that minorities accept our political or other opinion. That would be no protection. Protection to be true has to be given in spite of the dissent, even opposition of minorities. Indeed, we must jealously guard the rights of minorities if we are to have pefect freedom of opinion in the country Even a child must be able to express its opinion freely. The rule of majority would be a barbarous imposition, if it were utilised to crush the minority. What we want in a free India is not a dead level but a variety of opinion and conduct in which the sanset will prevail by the weight not of might but of right. We have been groaning too long under the weight of authority. And the weight of majority can be brutal as that of the bullets of a minority. We must therefore be patient with our Parsi or Christian brother if we will be free. I see in the blind prejudice against the Parsis and the Christians a menace to Hindu Muslim unity itself. It we cannot tolerate Parsi or Christian difference, what guarantee is there that Hindus, if they felt the superiority of their brute strength, would not impose their will upon the Musalman minority, or the Musalmans, if they believed themselves to be capable of wielding superior brute strength, would not crush the weak Hindu in spite of his numerical superiority?

An Echo from Bengal

"Here is an apposite letter from Bengal written by a friend who knows what he is talking about. He says:

"I desire to tell you, that if civil disobedience is begun in Eastern Bengal, the consequences will be much more serious. The Musalmans there number more than 70 per cent. of the total population. The majority of them are turbulent. As soon as the passions of these men are roused, they will fall upon the Hindus commit horrible outrages and terrorise the Hindu landlords and creditors. The saner and the more respectable section among them will fail to control the turbulent. Hindu Muslim unity will vanish at the first touch. In Calcutta too the state of things will be extremely bad. I earnestly request you to take a much less optimistic view of men and things in India. Excuse me for saying that you know more of men and things of South Africa than of men and things in the parent country. You seem now to be against starting civil disobedience. But if you change your mind, I cannot look upon the results except with a feeling of horror or dismay. Your noblest ideals will be shattered to pieces and the country will be a prey to greater oppression and trouble. What you have done during these years will be undone"

This is not only warning of the kind received by me. Bombay is one of the greatest nerve centres. It has naturally therefore stirred people. The protection of the rights of minorities means the protection of the weak. And protection of the weak means protection of old men, children and women and all those who may be helpless. And if to-day the united strength of Hindus and Musalmans is used against Parsis and Christians, to-morrow the unity will break under the strain of cupidity or false religiosity,—not a delectable picture of Swaraj by any means. For India, there is no alternative to non-violence complete and true if she is to be free. Non-violence then must not be used as a preparation for violence. To realise this is to realise Swaraj and religion. Let the Hindus and the Musalmans beware of misreading their Gita or Koran. And by way of trial let them use their joint strength to protect the minorities and they will learn to protect one another.

Not Policy but Creed

And this cannot be done unless the year's experience teaches us to regard non-violence as our *final creed for the attainment and retention of India's freedom and of the unity of all sects and denomination of India.* This still leaves each community free to fight for the preservation of its religion and all together to fight for India's defence. But non-violence must not be a policy or expedient to be tried for gaining India's freedom or consolidating unity. Hindus and Musalmans must therefore begin by loving and serving Parsis Jews and Christians including Englishmen, whether they are co-operators or other. And if we are to do this, our speeches must be free from bitterness and in the process of conversion, we must not touch even a child in order to remove its foreign cap, nor use force against drunkards to wean them from drink. We must rest our cause solely upon appeal to reason, to the head and the heart, never to brute force whether verbal or physical. When we have millions of the people of India freely and intelligently on our side, we have Swaraj. The greatest fear of co-operators is that non-violence is a cloak for violence and that in spite of the effort of the well-meaning, the movement is bound ultimately to pass into the hands of the unruly and the turbulent. We cannot dispel this fear by argument. We can only do so by an unbroken chain of facts which need no proof. Whilst we have made much headway, we cannot claim that we have neither speech nor action to our debit. Love, charity, humility, gentleness do not need any articulate proof. We must therefore put greater stress on non-violence and less on non-cooperation. Non-violence is non-co-operation. The Government's haven of refuge is violence, is ours non-violence. Have we unduly withdrawn ourselves from their school of violence? It is their greatest educational institution. The day we demolish the prestige of violence in its entirety, that day we establish Swaraj. And to be able to do this, we must learn to love the Englishman whilst we hate his system under which he pretends to govern India. In the words of Maulana Abdul Bari we have no quarrel with the Englishman, we quarrel with his rule of force.

Practical limits

If then we love our opponents, our love must show itself in our actions. We must invite them to our platforms and give them a patient and courteous hearing, we must not revile them in speaking of them, we must not cry 'shame' when we hear their names, we must render them social service as readily as we would render to those who agree with us All we may not do is to render them political service or give them political association. We must avoid all exciting speeches and avoid all noises: 'Mahatma Gandhiki Jai' and other sounds should be strictly forbidden. We must be able to conduct our meetings without such noises. And if we do not attract vast crowds without such noises, we shall fare all the better without them. I would regard a district or tehsil that cannot be brought under such restraint to be unfit for civil disobedience. Picketing should be regarded with the gravest suspicion. There is no doubt that it has not everywhere been of a strictly non-violent nature. There has been verbal violence or a show of violence. It is better therefore to suspend picketing at least for the time being or till we have attained much greater self-control and gained greater experience. We may confine our attention just now to working among the drinking class.

Hartals

The *hartals* wherever the Prince is taken may be proclaimed if absolute peace can be guaranteed and compulsion of any kind whatever avoided. If the tramcars run we must not interfere with them. If the people use them, we know that they do not want to join us. If a single man wishes to keep his shop open, we must protect him in his freedom. It has a great value only if it is strictly voluntary.

Parsis and Christians

Parsis and Christians of Bombay have before them a time of great trial and temptation. It is just possible that they will be tempted to lay complaints against Hindus and Musalmans. It will be a fatal blunder to succumb to the temptation. They ought to rise to the occasion and refrain from seeking relief or reparation through courts of law. Quarrels are sometimes inevitable in spite of the best of precautions, They know that the sanest element among Hindus and Musalmans deeply regret the unfortunate quarrel and are ashamed of the Hindu and Musalman aggression. Parsis and Christians should now seek only such relief as a non-official committee can secure for them. Whilst it is true that Hindus and Musalmans must keep their heads cool even if the latter seek reparation through the Government, they will put a severe strain upon human nature if they prefer official action to non-official

of the Government

Correspondents, whilst congratulating me for apologising to the Parsis, Christians and Jews, have rebuked me for not doing the same by the Government. In making the suggestion they have missed the central point of apology. I cannot apologise to a system of its *administrator* when that system is responsible for the troubles at least equally with, if not more than, non-co-operators. I start with the assumption that the administrators of the system relish these troubles and invite them by providing for them first in the way of giving provocation by unpopular measures and secondly by making frightful preparations to crush any outburst of popular resentment. Apology has been tendered to administrators as men in as much as it has been tendered to Christians, Englishmen and co-operators. I have said that in as much as non-co-operators insulted a single person who took part in the welcome to the Prince, they insulted the Prince and broke the pledge of non-violence. I am not aware of non-co-operators having in any shape or form injured the Government during the three disgraceful days. On the contrary I feel and know that the misguided mischief-makers strengthened the Government. The reader will see that apology to a Government which has been served or has benefited would be an inappropriate act. One of my minor objects is to injure the Government as a system and therefore the status of its administrators. But this I do by remaining strictly non-violent and dissociating myself from it in every possible and non-violent manner and by inducing others to do likewise. Indeed, if non-violence became the common creed of both the Government and the people, there would be little room for any quarrel ending in non-co-operation.

More Notable Imprisonments

Maulana Sherar was an effective speaker in the Madras Presidency and staunch Khilafat worker. He was also a good writer. The Madras Government have silenced this worker for one year. The Punjab Government have arrested Pandit Nekiram Sharma who is not unknown to Bombay audience and who was instrumental in saving precious lives when on the 17th Instant a liquor shop was reduced to ashes in Bhindi Bazar. Mr. Gangadharrao Despande has got six months' simple imprisonment. I had hoped that he and others would not be permitted to rest beyond the end of the year. The Bombay occurrences seem to have dashed my hopes to pieces. Before then I was certain either of our ability to unlock the prison gates or at least of joining the comrades in their rest-houses. Now—? God alone can tell.

Arrest of brave Shikhs

A telegram in the *Bombay Chronicle* shows that the Punjab Government have goaded the Shikhs to civil disobedience. The Government has prohibited a Shikh Diwan that was to be held at Amritsar. This proved too much for the Shikhs. They held the Diwan with the result that eleven noted Shikhs have been arrested. Among these are the veteran Sardar Khadag Singh, President Gurudwara Committee, Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh who recently resigned on the Gurudwara question the Deputy Presidentship of the Punjab Council and Government pleadership, also Sardar Dan Singh President Amritsar City Congress Committee. If the Shikhs continue to remain calm and yet firm, then the incarceration of the Shikh leaders must bring about the desired solution of the Gurudwara question.

Strikes

When *hartal* take place what should mill hands and other employees do who cannot get leave from their unsympathetic or alien employers? In terms of non-violence there can be but one answer. An employee who gives himself leave uses violence, for he commits a criminal breach of the contract of his service. He cannot absent himself without the permission of his employer. All he can do is to resign if he is not satisfied with his employer. But this too a body of employees may not do all of a sudden. For they may not in order to enforce their political opinion threaten to leave without due notice In short mill hands and such other employees should not be encouraged to coerce their employers into giving leave. Non-violent action is not quite so simple as one may imagine. I have heard men describing as non-violent the holding tight of the legs of persons proceeding to drink-shops. Similarly youngsters have classed foul abuse of liquor dealers among non-violent acts. This is merely playing with language and bore bitter fruit in Bombay. We must be true to ourselves if we wish to give non-violence a fair trial. Even if we cannot make our thought non-violent, we must so regulate our speech and action as to make them completely innocuous. If we find it impossible or too difficult to practise, we must give up the attempt but we must not blame one of the greatest doctrines of life for our incapacity. If failure has to be written against us, it won't be failure of non-violence but of the violent to respond to it.

An Andhra Definition,

Swaraj has been variously defined. Mr. Gopal Krishnayya who has been tried a second time and sentenced to undergo further imprisonment to run concurrently with the first made a long statement before the Magistrate. It is more a theological discussion of his belief than a statement of his political creed. It certainly shows that there was neither violence nor incitement to it in the speech that was the subject matter of prosecution. But I am concerned only with his interesting definition of Swaraj. Here it is:—

"It is not the common political sugering that is to weld together the Hindu and the Muslim like the Greeks of old during the Persian invasions but the mutual respect, regard and love for each other's *Dharma* and the necessity for its individuated preservation that can and shall achieve it. Swaraj, therefore, means the preservation of Hindu *Dharma*, Muslim *Dharma*, Christian *Dharma*, Parsi *Dharma*, Sikh *Dharma*, in short *Swadharma* of all and a co-ordinated federation of all, which are now being threatened with destruction by positivist godless philosophy, industrial anarchy and spiritual famine that beset the world at the present moment."

Surely we are nearing our goal when men of character are being imprisoned for their religious beliefs.

Sardar Gurdut Singh,

It is no small matter for one to remain in hiding for seven years and escape the police and then openly to surrender onseself to them, yet Sardar Gurdut Singh has succeeded in performing the wonder. I have before me his open letter and other papers. In the midst of other diversions these papers do not attract me. But I cannot withhold my congratulations from the Shikhs for their having kept their peace when Sardar Gurdut Singh surrendered himself and the Magistrate took charge of him. We must be certain of non-violence to such an extent that we may undertake the boldest steps with perfect confidence. There is nothing to beat Swadeshi to make us non-violent. I entirely agree with a correspondent who sends me a long letter saying that I should insist upon due fulfilment of Swadeshi before a single Tehsil embarks upon civil disobedience. I know that violence would be an impossibility if the whole of India became Swadeshi, i.e. carried out complete boycott of foreign cloth by manufacturing the whole of the *Khadi* supply in her millions of cottages. Would that the Shikhs and other Indians simply concentrate upon manufacture of handspun yarn and hand-woven cloth.

Ten Days for the Khadi Cap.

The Khadi cap came in for much attention during the late disturbance in Bombay. Dr. Sathe was severely assaulted because he would not surrender his *Khadi* cap. Now I hear that sailors in the Fort forcibly dispossessed many innocent wearers or their *Khadi* caps. I can only hope that this senseless persecution will strengthen the resolve of the nation and that thousands will be prepared to die for the *Khadi* cap which is fast becoming a visible mark of Swadeshi and Swaraj. The most glaring instance however comes from Bengal. Mr. I. H. Ellis, S. D O. of Brahmanbaria District Comilla Bengal, issued on the 16th instant the following notice:—

"The Government has decided that the wearing of what are called Gandhi caps constitutes an offence under section 288 I. P. C Gentlemen are warned that this order will be enforced". Consequently a volunteer who wore a *Khadi* cap in spite of the order was fined Rs. 10 which he refused to pay. He preferred to go to goal for ten days. I reproduce below the section 228:

"Whoever intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption to a public servant while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both".

Thus the wearing of a *Khadi* cap is henceforth to constitute an insult to a public servant in Bengal! I hope that the S. D. O has arrogated to himself powers that have never been given to him or any other magistrate by the Bengal Government. In any event if the order is at all general, bare-headed Bengal will soon begin to patronise *Khadi* caps if only out of sheer sense of self-respect. I congratulate the volunteer who has been the first to receive the honour of imprisonment for the offence of wearing a *Khadi* cap.

Implications of removal of untouchability

I take the following from the letter of a Bengali friend:

"You have placed the removal of untouchability in the fore-front of the programme of national work. But you have not, so far as I am aware, given any clear explanation as to what exactly you intend it to mean. The question of intermarriage apart, it may be taken to mean any one of three possible courses. If may mean either not considering the touch of a man ceremonially unclean or agreeing to take water at his hands or not refusing to partake of food, more particularly rice, prepared by him."

I can generally answer the question by saying that removal of untouchability means disappearance of a fifth caste. It therefore does mean at least that mere touch of a man shall not be regarded as a pollution. The so called untouchable should enjoy the same freedom that the touchables do. Generally speaking therefore water handled by the restwhile untouchable will not be regarded as polluted. Removal of untouchability does not include partaking of rice or other food coocked by the 'untouchable' or any other. That is a matter of reform in the institution of caste and not covered by the programme about untouchability. Restrictions about marriage and inter-dining may be undesirable and may require modification. But I do not regard them as a blot upon Hinduim, as I do untouchability. The latter puts a class of human beings beyond the pale of social service and therefore is an inhuman institution.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIAN YOUTHS

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The draft prospectus relating to the conditions of admission to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun is now available. The college which will be under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief will provide public school education on English lines for Indian youths who subsequently desire to enter the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a view to obtaining commissions in the Indian Army. It is intended for those who wish to make army their profession in life and the parents or guardians of candidates will be required to furnish a declaration to this effect. The total number of students for the first year will be forty and they will join the college on 20th February 1922. Fee will be Rs. 1,500 for each school year and this is liable to enhancement if the circumstances require.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MEETING ON 10th JANUARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

In a circular letter to the members of the Legislative Assembly the President notifies 10th January as the date for the first meeting of the Assembly in Delhi and proposes to allot separate dates for different classes of non-official business to give as far as possible all available Thursday and alternate Tuesdays for non-official bills.

Babu Govindas of Jubbulpore, on his way to Rajputana, arrived here last night and meeting of all the Maheshwaris of the place was held this morning at about 9, in which Babu Saheb and Brijlalji requested them to hold the United Provinces Maheshwari Conference at Kasganj. In the beginning many leading people of Kasganj were indifferent but in the end they all unanimously agreed and it was decided to hold the conference on 18th, 19th and 20th instant.

The Nagpur District Conference opened on 27th November, when resolutions were passed among others on Mulsni Petha Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation mid great enthusiasm.

It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch-words and if you are in need of anything the newest, te latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated. Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Comnpay

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys, Boilers, etc

We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round) Chimneys, Trusses Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dus bins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients.

We Invite Government Railways, Municipalities and others for a trial order.

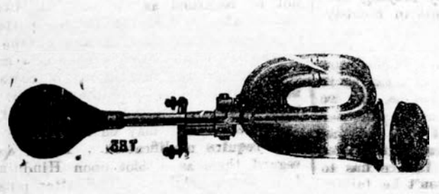
Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, Bombay

GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER

SOLE AGENT

MOTOR *Lucas* HORNS

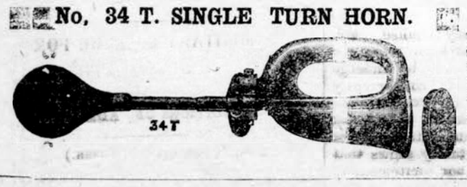
No. 38 T. DOUBLE TURN HORN.



No. 38 T is quite the best Horn for power of tone. It will give a great blast of sound without "choking," or a moderate one as desired. "King of the Horns" and most popular of all types. Has 7 inch extension tube. Fitted with Canvas Bulbs. Black and Brass, or All Nickel Plated,

Rs. 47-8 each.

No. 34 T. SINGLE TURN HORN.



No, 34 T, same as the well-known 38 T Horn, but single turn as sketch. Has 7 inch extension tube. Fitted with Canvas Bulb. Nickel Plated, or Black and Nickel.

Rs. 38 0 each.

No. 64 T. COMMERCIAL VEHICLE HORN.

No. 64 T. has the "Turns" of Tube enclosed in the body of the Horn, so that a compact and neat appearance is obtained. This model is very suitable for Commercial Vehicle use. Fitted with Canvas Bulb. Black and Nickel, or all Nickel.

Rs. 32-8 each.

The Advance Motor Co.,

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS.

CHOWPATI .. .. BOMBAY.

Telep. No 5121. Telegr. "Automotive"

OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere

In boxes, price As. 8, 12, & Rs. 2,

2

For Winter Season

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS

Woollen Blankets

Woollen Suitings

Woollen Sweaters

Woollen Vests

Woollen Socks

Woollen Mufflers

Woollen Shawls

Woollen Balaclava Caps

Woollen Shirts

MADE TO ORDER

WOOLLEN OVERCOATS

CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE

THE

SHRI KRISHNA STORES

COMPANY LIMITED.

KRISHNA BUILDING

Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 30.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Laxminarayan, District and Session Judge, Akola, said that he had given to the Court all the information he had obtained from his informant regarding the bribe to Mr. Bhargav. As regards the transparent envelope, there was no particular reason why he had noted the post mark on it. He merely took it up and then saw the date on it, which was 19th September 1921. There was no conversation between him and the D. S. P. and Deputy Superintendent on their way to Mr. Bhargav's house, except perhaps that they might have remarked they would be too late. On arriving at Mr. Bhargav's, either the D. S. P. or the Deputy Superintendent asked me to go in, because neither of them knew the way into the house. The Gupte that he had referred to was the pleader who lives close by Mr. Bhargav. Witness would not at once admit, though he subsequently admitted that there was nothing unusual in a client going to his Pleader's house at night.

The entrance to Mr. Bhargav's house was fastened from within, and witness unfastened it himself.

The Magistrate said that these doors could be unfastened by anyone.

Mr. Karandikar observed robbers always did so. When a friend went to a friend's it was all right, but in what capacity did witness steal into Mr. Bhargav's that night? The witness said he did not care to think about it.

Continuing, witness said there was one light burning in the inner hall but he could not see any lights in the other rooms. He had gone about 20 paces from the gate, when he saw Mr. Bhargav and Gajadhar standing together in the northern verandah. Witness was the first to speak to either of them. He did not hear any conversation passing between them at the moment. Even if witness had had no information, he would have still suspected Gajadhar was there with bad motives or something like it, for he had two big cases in Mr. Bhargav's Court and the hour so late. "or would you have suspected him of being engaged in conspiracy to get up a case against you?" asked Mr. Karandikar. (Laughter). Mr. Karandikar then asked witness if when he met Gajadhar at the Nagpur Station and took away his ticket, he ever suspected him to be capable of it, witness replied that he had no occasion to think Gajadhar was capable of giving bribes.

"So, Gajadhar is an honest man! "exclaimed Mr. Karandikar. Witness, continuing, said that when he accepted the ticket from Gajadhar, he never cared to think whether he was a rich or poor man. "As long as he was serviceable to you, you never cared to know," asked Counsel. "Exactly, said the witness. Gajadhar told him that he had gone to his pleader and on the way he had stopped for a chat with Mr. Bhargav.

The witness further said that after Mr. Neilson left for the District Magistrate's for a search warrant, he with Mr. James returned into the hall. Witness remained there 10 or 15 minutes but during that time he did not propose to Mr. Bhargav to show his money to him (witness). The warrant was wanted to search for some money, but it did not occur to him that he should ask Mr. Bhargav to show up his money to him. It was the painful lot of a witness, said Mr. Karandikar, to make prevaricating or inconsistent statements, and a Judge was never a good witness. The Magistrate was anxious to see how Mr. Damle would fare at Counsel's hands. Mr. Karandikar said that it was not his practice to put to the test his own brotherhood. The Magistrate said that he was partial. Mr. Karandikar then remarked that because they were partial, they went before an impartial Judge.

Resuming the cross-examination of the witness, Mr. Karandikar told Mr. Laxminarayan that he did not trust him when he said that it did not occur to him to ask Mr. Bhargav to show up his money privately.

There was no understanding, continued the witness, between him and the two Police officers that in the event of the money coming into his hands, the warrant was not to be used.

"THE TRINITY."

Asked what need there was for him to go away for a drink, when he could have got it at Mr. Bhargav's where he had often partook of several dainties, witness said that he wanted a drink, a pan and a smoke.

"Oh! the trinity" exclaimed Mr. Karandikar.

Mr. Karandikar wanted to know if his real excuse for going away from Mr. Bhargav's house was not to get fresh inspiration from his informant, the witness said that his object in going away was as he had stated. Continuing he said, he could not give any estimate of the money which if possessed by Mr. Bhargav, would not have excited his suspicion. When witness went home for a drink, pan and smoke, he did not speak to anybody there that Gajadhar had denied giving the bribe. That was witness' first visit to the house after the accident to his car (when he had to send back his wife walking). His wife was there and witness, in reply, said that his wife was interested to know what he was about so late at night. What she asked he would not tell them. Proceeding, witness said that when from his house he proceeded to the District Magistrate's, the D. S. P. was there too. The warrant was kept ready and there was no fresh waiting in his presence. Witness spoke to the D. M. about everything except the name of his informant. On their way back, he and the D. S. P. planned out what they were to do when they arrived at Mr. Bhargav's house. They had also a talk on the probability of their having to go back empty-handed after the search. He did not remember telling the D. M. that they wanted a warrant for taking away any kind of property from Mr. Bhargav's house. Witness did not know the antecedents of Mr. James, nor had he ever heard of them. He had seen—though he might not have read—the warrant issued by the D. M. At the time they visited Mr. Bhargav's house, their object was to discover the Rs. 5,000 given as bribe by Gajadhar. When he proposed to Mr. Bhargav the alternatives regarding the search, the idea was that people might not come to know about it if no money was found. It was to avoid a scandal.

Continuing the witness said that he never thought about the matter as to what they were to do with the warrant if nothing was found. Asked if witness was not committing the offence of trespass into Mr. Bhargav's house, witness said that he never considered the question and could not therefore answer it. Then Mr. Karandikar asked him if he did not himself feel in honor bound to support his action taken that night, the witness said that he had to see things for himself and report matters to the J. C. There was no question of supporting his own action. He was only to act properly having regard to his duties.

Witness then said that he had suggested to the Police Officers that the securities and the cheque books—of Mr. Bhargar should all be seized and removed, but he did not mention the Insurance Policies. He could not give any reason for making such suggestion or what had prompted him to it. Before he left Mr. Bhargav's house promising to send his private seal and wax, it was settled that the police should have the box containing the seized notes, securities and cheque books. Before he left the house, neither he nor anybody else offered himself to be searched. He had left for Nagpur, but could not explain the necessity. He could not say whether the Rs. 5,000 had been discovered or not but enquiry was going on. He was asked to give his written statement in connection with the investigation and he had given it on the 23rd, 24th or 25th September. The statement was given to the Police officer responsible for it—Mr. Rajpal Singh.

Witness saw the J. C. on the 20th September at Nagpur. Asked if he had made any suggestion to the J. C. as to what step should be taken in connection with the offence, witness said he was unable to say what particular suggestions he had made. He did not remember if he had told the J. C. that he had evidence of the giving of the bribe within half an hour of the search. Witness stated that as a matter of fact he had no evidence besides the communication he had received from his informant whose name he would not disclose. Witness returned to Akola on the morning of the 21st September and met both the D. S. P. and Mr. James, and very likely stated to them what had passed between him and the J. C. In further examination, witness admitted that he was rough-tempered but not reckless, and he did not know whether he was causing any unpleasantness.

The Magistrate asked of the Counsel whether it was a tendency of the pleaders to irritate a witness. Mr. Karandikar said it was when there was nothing to be gained by coaxing (Laughter). Asked if he was not the intermediary between the J. C. and the investigating police, witness said that the official routine was that all orders of the J. C. were conveyed to him and he then transmitted them to the Police.

"TELEGRAM WAS NOTHING!"

Asked if he had sent a wire to the J. C. asking him to detain Mr Bhargav at Nagpur the witness said he did not recollect. The Magistrate asked if he would not recollect if the telegram were shown to him. The witness did not answer, and Mr. Karandikar remarked that a telegram was nothing!

On his return, said witness, he spoke to Mr. Damle about their case. He did not know Bhagirath; he might have seen him but he could not identify him. Witness had talked to Laxminarain an Shrarp (his *dharam bhai*) not only once but several times daily about this case. He had visited the shops of several local people to find out the numbers of Rs. 1,000 notes, which had passed through their firms "during September-August." He thought he had come across one Cutchi in whose book was mentioned the number of one note of Rs. 1,000. Witness did it with a view to assist the police in the investigation. At that time, it had already been noised about in the bazar that Mr. Bhargav was to be run in for bribery. He did not know what his search for the numbers had to do with the bribe of Rs. 5,000. Notes of Rs. 1,000 had been found during the search, and he thought to himself that he might as well find out any information concerning them. The number that he discovered was found not to tally with any number of the notes found at Mr. Bhargav's.

Mr. Karandikar observed that the witness according to his own admission did not know the number of the notes seized at Mr. Bhargav's.

Proceeding, witness said there were lots of Marwadis at Akola but he did not know if he was held in respect by the Agarwal Marwadis. He had not been told so. Mr. Karandikar then took the witness through certain local matters including the financial relations of the witness with some of them, and also witness' investments, with a view, Counsel said, to show how public officers could make money besides their own salaries. He also elicited from witness the information that he did not make any income-tax return last year because he was moving in three districts during the year.

The Magistrate good-humoured by suggested that many escaped like that. Mr. Karandikar wanted to know if the witness had escaped like that. The witness explained he was not asked for a return and so he did not submit one. on the Prosecution objecting to it, Mr. Karandikar said it was necessary to have the information to show the witness' scrupulousness or unscrupulousness and also his credit.

The last witness taken up to-day was the D. S. P. Mr. Neilson. On the conclusion of his cross-examination, the court adjourned.

K. D. & BROTHERS.

WILL SHORTLY PRESENT

THEIR GREATEST NEW SERIAL

TIGER BAND

TIGER BAND

TIGER BAND

WATCH

WHERE AND WHEN.

TEL WARSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

Fresh Stock Just Received

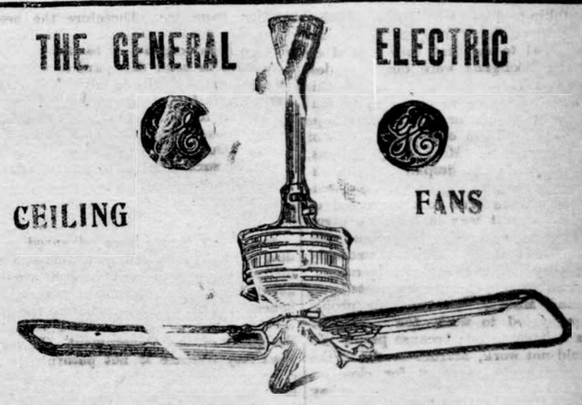
BENGALI DHOTIS.	SILK SHIRTS,	KASHMIRI SHALS,
CALCUTTA SARIS,	CHINA SILK COATS,	ZARI DUPATA,
MADURA SARIS,	,, ,, VESTS,	ZARI RUMALS,
KHADI SARIS,	SILK FROCKS,	ZARI LUGADIST.

PLEASE VISIT ONCE,

The Shanghavi Stores,

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC



CEILING FANS

Complete with 3 curved alluminum Blades, Down Rods, Canopies, and Speed Regulators, etc., 220/250 Volts.....Rs. 200 each.

Special Price for quantities.

Apply:—THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WE OFFER TO OUR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS

"Dr. Swayer."

Cushion Sole Boots and Shoes

AND

Lotus Boots & Shoes.

OF

Highest quality combined with Durability and very Elegant to wear.

Also Boots and Shoes of other well-known makers in different qualities just arrived from England and America.

SOLE AGENTS:

Tajbhoy & Co.,

"BARIA MANSIONS."

Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET.

Proprietor GANIJI CURRIMJI.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-8 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Ans. 14 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

"CHINA SILK"
22" broad and 19 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.
MANOHAR & CO.,
(e) BOMBAY No. 14.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for purse.)
ABAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Tele No. 4195 Tele. add. Kopti Co. Bombay
M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

.LE. MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED
TONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House. Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

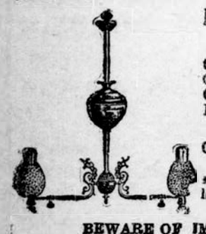
REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files Rs.	3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Read Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tapes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foiscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (If contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manila or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue
N. BURJOR & Co.,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Head Office:—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4564.

American Gold Medal
Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 ,, Rs. 25 each
Packing and Delivery extra
America India Export
& Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street;
BOMBAY No. 2.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT
MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSENE
Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
CUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

K. D. & BROTHERS.
WILL SHORTLY PRESENT
THEIR GREATEST SERIAL.
TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND
TIGER BAND
WATCH
WHERE & WHEN.

Medicines prepared under the principles of Col, Sir Leonerd Rogers, C. I. E., M. D. B. S., F. R. C. S., I., M. S., and modified by us to suit Indian climate and temperament.
GUARANTEED SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR
Leucoderma and Leprosy
Leucoderma or White Skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific oils and oils only aggravate and create new troubles. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public Scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant, non-mercurial i. e., totally harmless drugs producing no reaction. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impulities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease. hereditary, veneral poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial poisoning—all cases are cured by our specifics both internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects and ultimately cured—a wonderful thing for the Leucoderma in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public. If it was sold at Rs. 50 instead of at Rs. 10 it would have been very cheap.
Leprosy—whether Tuberoular, Nodular, Lepra Macull Anaesthetica or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy—all the kuown varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our scientific remedies including internal medicines and external drugs (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 15 per full set. Detailed information in Literature sent free to all.
Dr. J. N SEN L M S., Sole Prop.
Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam, E. I. R.

Gents' Tailors & Outfitters
EST: 1909
Our tailoring department is under an Expert Cutter and able workmen. Orders executed promptly and carefully. Please Phone up 4008 for our representative
SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.
10, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
PHONE No. 4008.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.
The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.
Direct importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission.
Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.
Head Office:— Parwati-Bhavan, Sandhurst Road,
Sole Proprietor, D. B. DIGGS. BOMBAY 4.
Work-Shop, Sandhurst-Bridge.

FRESH STOCK OF
WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—
H. A. KADIR & Co.
Telegrams:—"MOTORISTS"
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Register your order now
FOR
X'mas Cakes
IN THREE VARIETIES.
Plain, Fancy and almond seed. our cakes being well spiced and richly made, are always in great demand, To avoid disappointment.
BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW.
AT
PEARSE & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN CLAIM

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The Anglo Indian and Domiciled European Association presented an address of welcome to the Viceroy at Belvedere to day. The address referred to the special circumstances in which the members of the community are placed in this country and said the natives of the soil identified them with the British rather than with themselves. The Anglo Indians and Domiciled Europeans had participated with the British in India in calamities but not in the advantages in an equal degree. While recognising the Reforms as a just instalment of representative Government, they were not free from apprehensions, incidental to the small minority. The address urged that their educational system and schools should receive pecuniary aid from the Central Government rather than from the Provincial. In conclusion they assured His Excellency their determination to co-operate with the King Emperor's faithful subjects in India.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following are extracts from the reply of H. E. the Viceroy to the address of welcome by the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European community:—

In the matter of education, to which you rightly attach so much importance, there have been no doubt questions or resolutions in some of the Councils but my information is that no Council has taken any step which operates unfairly to the community you represent. Your community depends for its livelihood to a greater extent than any other in India on the provision of adequate educational facilities for its children and this fact which has been recognised in the past by the local Governments will, I feel sure, continue to be borne in mind by them and their Legislative Councils in the allocation of the revenues available for educational purposes.

The suggestion, however, that European purposes should be made a central subject is one which was carefully considered last year when the Ruies under the Government of India Act were being framed and the decision then arrived at, a desision in which I entirely concur, was that to separate European education from the provincial educational organisation was neither necessary nor in the interests of the community.

Lastly, I desire to point out that Local Governments are responsible in regard to reserved subjects to the Government of India and that the Government of India are themselves responsiple for the administration of such subjects to the Secretary of State and Parliament. My Government are fully conscious of this responsibility and will not fail effectively to discharge their duty under the Government of India Act. You may also rely on my Government according to any other problems affecting your community whenever presented to them a full, careful, and sympathetic consideration.

MAJLIS-UL KHILAFAT, CAWNPORE.

The following resolution was passed in an extraordinary meeting of the Cawnpore Khilafat Committee held on the 25th ultimo.

"Whereas the Majlis-ul Khilafat Cawnpore has been peacefully carrying on the work of the Khilafat in accordance with the religions commandments with the help of the Khilafat Volunteers and other like associations and is determined to execute the religious duties binding upon them in the same way. This meeting deems it necessary to proclaim on behalf of the members of the Khilafat Committee that they refuse to obey the order of the U. P. Government declaring the Volunteer Corps Unlawful Assemblies, in the Extraordinary Gazettee Dated 22nd November, 1921, for such an order is a hinderance in performance of their religions duties regarding the Khilafat."

MRS. SARALADEVI CHAUDARANI'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ANAND, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudharani after her visit to Bardoli Taluka is now touring in Anand Taluka in Kheda District to assist the preparation of the important centres in the fulfilment of non-cooperation programme with a view to civil disobedience.

SOCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

The Social Reform Conference is to be held here at the end of December. Dr. Kanuga, a local non-co-operationist practitioner has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Swami Shraddhanand has been elected President.

The Secretary, Hoshangabad District Congress Committee, wires:—

The Cloth Merchants, Itarsi, completely stopped the sale of foreign cloth till 31st December and resolved not to book fresh orders for the future.

A correspondent writes:—

Bhiwani received the news of the arrest of Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Santanam and other leaders very joyfully. The whole city congratulates the leaders and their Sikh brethren for their selfless services for the cause of the country.

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

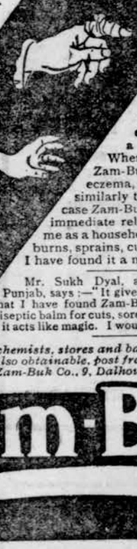
Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo

Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

Glaxo
"Builds Bonnie Babies"

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
BOMBAY.

Cuts & Bruises
MAKE ZAM-BUK A DAILY NEED



THERE is nothing else known to science which performs the same marvellous healing or dispels skin-disease like Zam-Buk does. This soothing antiseptic healer speedily destroys all disease germs in any cut, wound, or sore, subdues pain and inflammation, and causes the flesh and skin tissues to heal quickly and perfectly. Zam-Buk Contains No Animal Fat; it is a pure herbal balm of the highest refinement.

Captain Hugh Frazer, Fort Kalakankar, via Sirathu, E.I. Railway, Oudh, says:—"For fully three years I have used Zam-Buk, and in every instance it has been a marvellous success. When I first made use of Zam-Buk, I was a martyr to eczema, and in the cold season similarly to rheumatism. In each case Zam-Buk gave me wonderful and immediate relief. I keep Zam-Buk by me as a household healer. In all cases of burns, sprains, cuts, and similar accidents, I have found it a never-failing remedy."

Mr. Sukh Dyal, assistant surgeon, Gujrat, Punjab, says:—"It gives me much pleasure to write that I have found Zam-Buk an excellent healing and antiseptic balm for cuts, sores, and abrasions. In prickly heat it acts like magic. I would not be without Zam-Buk."

Of all chemists, stores and bazaars, Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot. Also obtainable, post free, at Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Zam-Buk

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis; Consumption, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:— MARTIN AND HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COLLARS

Glazed, ironed turned by machinery with slip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3 at a time).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY 1

BOYCOT THE FOREIGN CLOTH.

Sree Charkha C.

This is the latest and improved charkha designed by us and includes a folding "Phalka" (thread winder.)

Quite handy, compact, light and economical.

Provided with arrangements to tighten and loose the driving threads whenever wanted without untying them.

Provided with Brass bearings at all points of motion.

Spindles removeable the most novel feature Speed 60 revolutions of the Spindle per turn of the handle and the machine runs very lightly.

As the demand is enormous orders are registered and delivered in rotation only Price of model c. with winder Rs. 4/3/- net Price of model BC without winder Rs. 3/12/- net. No discounts. Register now to save disappointment.

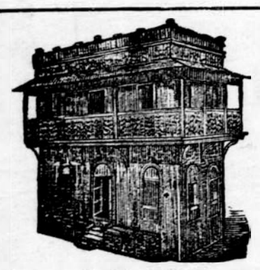
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

NEW CHARNI ROAD,
Near West End Cinema,
Girgaum, BOMBAY No. 4.

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carura Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY,
Tel, Add. SATSANG,
Telep. No. 5741.



A part of the

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Which sends post free on being asked a book "Fun for Leisure Hours"

Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (Kathiawa)

German Goods!
Freshly Arrived.

"Aero" enamelled 1 Pint Thermos flask Rs. 4; same 2 Pints Rs. 7. "Aero" 1 Pint full Nickel Rs. 6-12-0; same 2 Pints Rs. 10. German "5" Time Piece Rs. 4; "Ultenia" Lever cream Dial unbreakable winding pocket watch, Rs. 4.

Loveluck & Co.

POST BOX No. 280, MADRAS.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, ahlbains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere, It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

Suppliers of New A C & D C Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and Installations undertaken* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

17 19 Elphinstones Circle, Fort.

Telegram—Thineneo. Telephone No, 3825

BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 314.

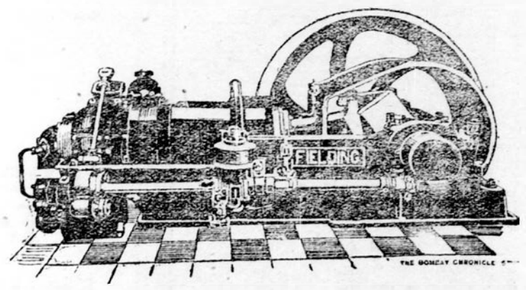
Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

SEMI-DIESEL

Crude Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL.



USE
SAMI-DIESEL
ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousand working

STOCKS HELD **Moolji Haridas & Co.,**

Agents for the Bombay Presidency. Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces,
Post Box, No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY

OFFICE SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED AT MODERATE PRICES—

PRESS COPY BOOKS:

Real German make, of clear excellent white paper, well bound in calico and leather. Fully indexed, 500 pages.

No, 1 Letter size 9½ by 11½ in, each Rs. 10-8.
No. 2 „ „ cheaper, each Rs. 8-8.

WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS!

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALITY **V. S. BHAT & CO.** QUALITY GOODS in great variety.

OPP. CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER Co.,

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates Watchman's Clocks Fancy Presentation Table Lamps Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

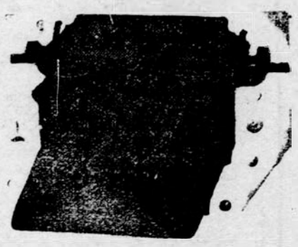
SUPERIOR MAKE

THE REX

KING OF TYPEWRITERS

GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS

Messrs. SEARS ROCBUCK



Of U. S. A., use nearly 1,000 Rex, Typewriters to the Exclusion of all other.

The Last word in Strength. Durability Visibility, Convenience,

EASE AND SPEED

Many advantages possessed by no other typewriters—you try it before you buy it—and you get it at a tremendous saving.

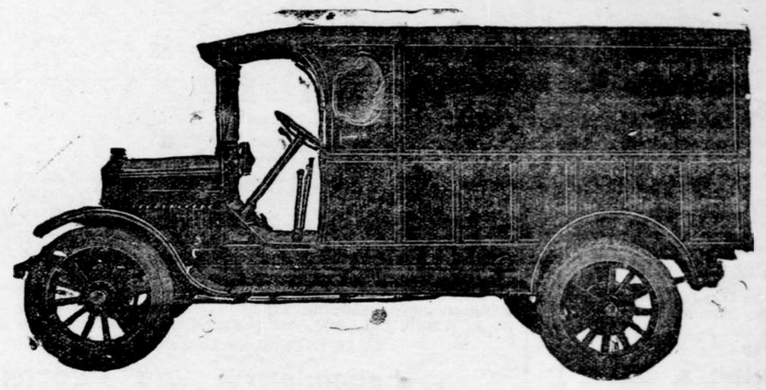
CARBON PAPERS AND RIBBONS ALSO STOCKED

SOLE AGENCY IN INDIA:—

T. H. KHANNA,

10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle Fort, BOMBAY. Tele. 3923.

"RAINIER"



¶ Represent the best in Engineering practice.

¶ Every unit and every part is made for truck purposes, selected for its ability to withstand the severe strain of everyday commercial service. ::

1-Ton
1½-Ton
2-Ton
2½-Ton

Telephone 4401

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

THE

Victoria Motors Works & Garage Co.

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

SHOW ROOM GOVALIA TANK ROAD.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction to send in your holiday Snaps for Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., Straight to:—

S. MAHADEO & SON.

WELLING HOUSE,
201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bishara Elgaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

New Year Presents

OF

Indian Silk, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House

BOMBAY

Phone 3242.

PARTS

JUST RECEIVED,

For CHEVROLET Cars

		Each Rs.	A.
1	Piston	14	4
2	Piston Ring ..	2	6
3	do. Pin ..	6	0
4	Propeller Shaft. Roller Bearing, Inner. ..	7	4
5	Fan Belt	7	8
e	D. S, Pinion ..	15	0
7	D. S. Spider ..	13	0

For OVERLAND Model 90

1	Piston Ring	3	8
2	Exhaust Valve ..	6	12

For OVERLAND Model 83

		Each Rs	A.
1	Connecting Road .. Bearing, Lower ..	6	12
2	Connecting Rod .. Bearing, Upper ..	6	18
3	Piston Ring, 4½" × 3/16"	3	8
4	Piston Ring 4½" × 5/16"	3	8
5	Rear Axle .. .. Shaft, Right ..	30	0
6	do. do.. Left	30	0

DISCOUNT TO TRADE ONLY

Write to

The Pramshaw Motor Car Co.

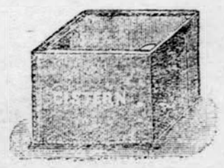
Panchhod Bhuvan, Lamington Road. BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906

GAJANAN & Co.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDER.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tank (square or round.) Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.



Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railway [illegible] enquiries and other enquiries.

Jariwalla Building 1st Khetwadi, [illegible] Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1380.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.